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## LITERATURE.

*Eskimo Life.* By Fridtjof Nansen. Translated by William Archer. (Longmans.)

DR. NANSEN is not one of those niggardly travellers who keep their knowledge to themselves. The narrative of his trip across South Greenland, though in scientific importance infinitely inferior to the explorations of Nordenskjöld, Berggren, Jensen, and Peary, who have said their say in a few brief reports, was spun into two bulky volumes. But he has not been content with this ample tale. For, finding a few notes on the Godthaab Greenlanders still available, he has managed to veneer with them another bulky mass of compilation, preparatory to sailing on a voyage for which it is the earnest wish of every one that the courageous Norwegian may speedily return, with or without the materials for a third big book. But though Dr. Nansen is often prolix, he is seldom dull. He may take an undue care not to hide his own light under any man's bushel, and is never prone to go out of his way to laud his predecessors in the same field. Yet he writes with considerable literary power, and, if so wedded to a theory that he is unable to see the evidence against it, is almost persuasive when, as must necessarily be the case with volumes on Greenland, few of his readers can know anything about the themes under discussion. The result is a work more attractive than the majority of the many Scandinavian books on that huge triangle of ice and snow and glacier-shaven land. It has, moreover, the advantage of being illustrated with a number of roughly reproduced, but singularly graphic, sketches by Otto Sinding, who has caught the spirit of "Eskimo life" better than any artist except Rasmussen and the natives who illustrated Dr. Rink's *Danish Greenland*. Nor does the excellent translation of Mr. Archer lose anything by the occasional excision of passages, the dubious taste of which would have scarcely commended it to a people not yet quite abandoned to the naturalistic school.

But while Dr. Nansen's latest volume has the merit of brightness and reasonable accuracy, it is disfigured by many of the faults of its predecessor. He stretches his facts over far more pages than they will extend without help from other sources, and is often unjust to English authorities, by ignoring them when they have anticipated his own countrymen. Indeed, the first line of the title-page is utterly misleading. The book is not on "Eskimoliv." It is, indeed, questionable whether Dr. Nansen, or the majority of the writers from

whom so much of his volume is compiled, ever saw a pure-blooded Eskimo. There are "Kalalek" of the uncivilised type on the Greenland side of Smith's Sound, and a few families on the East Coast. The "Eskimo," however, of whom Dr. Nansen treats are the civilised Greenlanders at the Danish post of Godthaab, one of the many "colonies" dotting the shore to 73° North. These people are all good Lutherans, nearly all capable of reading and writing, and of so mixed a race that it is doubtful if one of them deserves the name Dr. Nansen has applied to all of them. Many are more Danish than Inuit; and except that their habits are necessarily much the same as of old, and that a century and a half of missionaries has not uprooted the traits and superstitions of the days that were before Egede, it is idle to term them Eskimo. They are not even typical West Greenlanders; for, owing to the lack of sea-ice in the South—Godthaab being far outside the Arctic Circle—the dog-sledge is seldom seen, and the long dark winter and the long summer days are alike unknown. The character of the part of Greenland seen by Dr. Nansen also differs considerably from that farther north. In short, it would be as accurate to describe a village of Mexicans as Aztecs, the Indians at Lachine as Iroquois, or the habits of the Cherokees after passing a few months among the farmers of that name in Northern Carolina.

Otherwise, these sketches of the half-castes of Godthaab Fjord are very interesting; and though not new to anyone acquainted with much of the voluminous literature of Greenland, they will be fresh to most of those who read them. But the book is far too long. It is padded out with endless quotations from Egede, Dalager Rink, Holm—anybody, so long as he has the inestimable merit of being a Scandinavian. No one, indeed, could imagine after reading *Eskimo Life* that, with the exception of Rink's and Holm's works on the Greenlanders, almost every research upon the Eskimo is in English, German, or French. These are ignored to such an extent that very frequently, either directly or by inference, credit is given to Scandinavian writers for views which are, in reality, of English or American origin. For though Dr. Nansen may admit that there were strong men before Agamemnon, this accentuated type of Northern patriot—a veritable "norsk norman fra Norge"—will only do so if he can make them out to be Norwegians.

It is with compilation from these writers that a large portion of the book is swollen out. His own observations are very slight; and what is actually novel might go into a small pamphlet. The "science" of the book is the worst. Like the science in his former work, it bears the distinct impress of having been "got up" after the winter's return, because it was expected, not because any data were accumulated on the spot, or the gaps in our knowledge had been known to him at the time when they might have been filled in. Take, for example, the chapters on Religion and Folklore. They are mainly extracts from Egede, Crantz, Dalager, and Rink, most of which, so far as

applicability to the civilised Godthaabers goes, is as near the mark as if a writer on English Society were to quote Julius Caesar as an authority, or were Captain Cook's narrative to be accepted as an accurate picture of the present condition of the Sandwich Islands. What is erroneously termed Dr. Rink's theory (p. 13) of the route taken by the Eskimo to South Greenland—namely, that the Smith's Sound Eskimo, after doubling the northern end of the country, and creeping down the East Coast, reached the most southern of the old Icelanders' "bygds"—is objected to for a very insufficient reason. The northern Eskimo on this migration, Dr. Nansen thinks, must have lost the use of the kajak, and when they again reached a comparatively ice-free sea would have found a difficulty in acquiring the art of building and employing it. But exactly the same objections apply to the other theory—namely, that the Smith's Sound people passed Melville Bay. For they, too, had lost the use of the kajak, which is not among their implements to this day. It is, however, by no means so certain as Dr. Nansen imagines, that the Eskimo, in their westerly migration, took the direct route across Smith's Sound, as he might have found had he cared to consult Mr. Markham's admirable paper in the Geographical Society's "Arctic Papers" (1875). Many years ago, the reviewer pointed out, from the distribution of certain animals, that in all likelihood not only the Eskimo, but the musk ox, the lemming, and the ermine took the same route, that Greenland trended off to a narrow point and ended in about Lat. 82° or 83° N.—deductions which have been either actually confirmed or rendered very probable by Peary's recent explorations.

Dr. Nansen, however, like many other imperfectly informed writers on the supposed eruption of the Eskimo into the "bygds" about the fourteenth century, does not seem to be aware that this was not their first appearance in South Greenland. Are Torgilsson, who flourished from 1068 to 1148 (and was, therefore, well acquainted with Red Erik's companions), is positive as to the earliest adventurers finding in Julianehaab district fragments of kajaks and articles wrought in stone, which proved that the Skraelings had been there before them. Still later—in 1266—Thorgil Orrabeinsfostre met with them on the East Coast, so that everything tells for the theory which Dr. Nansen rejects. Dr. Rink and others hold, very justly, that, so far from the Eskimo being an Asiatic race who have crossed Behring Strait, they are sprung from some Alaskan river tribe, the settlement of Eskimo on the Siberian shore not being the parent home from whence the races spread westward, but simply one of American emigrants. So far as can be gathered, Dr. Nansen coincides; but he objects to the extent that no American people except the Eskimo use the dog as a beast of draught or burden. This is not accurate. For several of the Indian tribes near the southern limits of the Eskimo drive their dogs in tandem fashion, as do the Behring Strait Inuit. More than one—I am speaking

from personal observation—put light packs on them; and as nearly every tribe keeps dogs, it was only natural that they should have been employed to drag the sledge once a region was reached where this was practicable. Had this hyperborean people come from Siberia, the chances are in favour of their having taken the reindeer with them. Yet nowhere is the reindeer tamed among the Eskimo.

It is generally admitted that the early Scandinavians have not left any traceable influence on the Greenlanders, unless the term *nisa* for the common porpoise, and one or two even more doubtful words, are to be accepted as such. When, however, Dr. Nansen suggests that the *kajak* is derived from the Norwegian *draug*, he forgets that the former is used on the other side of America also; and that if it was invented in Greenland, the Eskimo migration must have been easterly instead of westerly, for 3000 miles since the fourteenth century (p. 264). But if the ancient Scandinavian had little influence on the Skraelings—"the pareings of men," not "weaklings" (p. 9)—the modern ones have had a great deal. This, Dr. Nansen declares, has been invariably bad. On this point he enlarges with less than his usual good sense, and with many strictures on missionaries couched in the worst of taste. As a rule, it may be admitted that white men are "bad in the lump," and that no savage race has, on the whole, been the better for us. But after some acquaintance with the results of whiskey-cum-calico civilisation on primitive peoples, the present writer is bound to admit that it is seen at its best in Danish Greenland. Dr. Nansen is too sweeping in his conclusions, from a very limited experience of the least favourable districts of that coast; and when he declares that the only hope of the "Eskimo" regaining their ancient manhood is for the Danes to leave them alone, he is bidding good-bye to the possibility of his argument being accepted. This, indeed, he allows to be impossible. The so-called "Eskimo" are in reality a new hybrid race, which is not comparable with the ancient stock. The Danish Government has ordained a monopoly of the trade solely to keep its protégées from the vicious consequences which free intercourse with unscrupulous people would entail. It has done much to teach them the arts of civilisation, compatible with the necessity of living by killing seals and white whales; and if the end of all these efforts is an enfeebled people, this is as much due to the care of the Rigsdag as to its lack of interest. For the eternal coddling of the people has ended not only in a large deficit in the Greenland budget, but in the pampered race, knowing that the government will not see them want, losing that self-reliance and energy imperative among their savage relatives. But no one can see—as the reviewer has seen—the wild people of the other side of Davis Strait, of Cape York, and on the western extremity of the continent, without appreciating the kindly, if often mistaken, philanthropy of the Danes. Were the Greenlanders left to themselves traders would rush in with supplies of Hamburg gin, and what is already seen in the vicinity

of the Arsuk kryolite mine (p. 333) would be the rule from Tessiasuk to Cape Farewell. The race would either be exterminated by drunkenness and the vices of civilisation, or die off before it could accustom itself to the deprivation of the many articles with which they have been in the habit of being supplied by the "Kablunak." Dr. Nansen, indeed, goes the length of affirming that education, by dividing the interests of the Greenlanders, has been mischievous to them, a kind of argument which we occasionally hear applied by English reactionaries to the agricultural labourer. "Poor dreamer!" the author fancies people saying, "you have nothing to say which has not been better said before." But, "I am filled," he tells us, "with a burning desire to send the truth reverberating over the whole world." In this kindly ambition his publishers will no doubt share. Still, with quite as warm a regard for a most lovable race, and one of far longer standing than Dr. Nansen's, we sincerely trust that when his tirade against the costly kindness of a nation which can ill afford it "reverberates over the whole world," this faint protest on the part of an eye-witness may follow in its rear.

The population of Danish Greenland fluctuates about 10,000. The latest census given in the book is 10,177 for 1889; next year the population, I learn from private information, was 10,516, of whom 309 were Europeans. Since 1880 the increase has been 5 per cent., the greatest growth being in North Greenland. In the "colony" of Godhaven, on Disco Island, the actual increase has been 35 per cent.

It would be easy to join issue with Dr. Nansen on many other questions; but space will not permit, and the gallant author is not here to answer the queries that might be raised. If, however, his book is needlessly padded out with extracts from easily accessible authors, it is, on the whole, a meritorious one; and, if ruthlessly purged by a judicious editor of much which is beside the purpose, will remain a permanently creditable one. Mr. Archer, though not, we understand, personally acquainted with the Eskimo, has here and there exercised a wise discretion in omitting some objectionable passages, and the author has on second thoughts deleted much which appeared in the Norse version. But the volume requires much more drastic treatment before it can be regarded with complete satisfaction.

The translation is almost perfect, though we have noted an occasional Norse idiom and a word which might be more accurately rendered.

"Dr. Nansen," he mentions, "suggested that I should follow the example of Dr. Rink in his *Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo*, and treat the word 'Eskimo' as undeclinable. I have ventured, however, to overrule his suggestion. There is precedent for both 'Eskimo' and 'Eskimos' as the plural form; and where there is any choice at all, it seems only rational to prefer the regular declension."

As I am the irrational person who is responsible for the title of Dr. Rink's book, it will be scarcely expected that I should agree with Mr. Archer. There may be authority

for "deers" and "sheeps" also, and we have, of course, the authority of Fluelen for "salmons"; but we require a better than the Welsh captain for "Eskimos." It may also not be irrelevant to add that, as Mr. Archer gives references to the Danish as well as to the English version of Dr. Rink's work, the "condensation" and "expurgation" in the latter were made by himself or by his express desire, and that an author may surely claim the privilege of saying how much of his early views shall or shall not be permitted to stand? When a new edition of a scientific book is published—and the "Tales of Traditions" were intended to play that part to the "Eskimoiske Eventyr og Sagn"—is it quite fair to quote the discarded early version? "Det Kongelige Grönlandske Handel" is always translated "The Royal Greenland Company." "Board of Trade" would be better; for the so-called "Handel" is actually a government department not a commercial "Selskab." Again, *Branderiin* is rendered "brandy," a word which in English infers some form of cognac. It is in reality rye or potato spirit (sold for fivepence a "pot"), though the Eskimo equivalent of "Snapsemik" is a generic term for any form of intoxicant. Nor is *Phoca vitulina* the "common seal" (p. 127), so far as Greenland is concerned. Dr. Nansen ought to have known, if he had studied the Pinnipedia, that it is one of the least frequent; the saddleback is the true Greenland species. Finally, to end fault-finding where so few faults are to be found, "Superintendent of the Settlement" is a better translation of "Colonibestyrrer" than "Colony Manager." The "colonies" of West Greenland are scarcely what is suggested by the word to the English reader. May we also beg that, before Dr. Nansen's volume appears in a new and improved edition, one of the most necessary of these improvements will be an index?

ROBERT BROWN.

*Letters and Memoirs of the Twelfth Duke of Somerset.* Edited and arranged by W. H. Mallock and Lady Gwendolen Ramsden. (Bentley.)

PERHAPS there was never before published a volume so full of commonplace. No one would have been more astonished—not to use a stronger expression—than the twelfth Duke of Somerset, had he been told that letters such as most of those in this publication would be thought worthy of exhibition to the world. Though they treat for the most part of personal or domestic concerns, and though even in this respect a most scrupulous excision has diminished their natural attraction, though this care has not been extended to prevent the frequently tedious repetition of the same incident to several correspondents, yet there is a lingering flavour of interest because of the consistent individuality of the subject.

In these days, when publication is so common, there is no reason why friendly and family admiration should exclude the twelfth Duke of Somerset, though he was not a remarkable or, except in rank, a very distinguished man. Yet he was, in his



way, a typical noble, full of high qualities, endowed with great personal charm, whose character in manhood does not seem to have varied greatly from the account given by his mother at the age of seven:

"He is very quick, extremely idle, but his mind is activity itself. His character is downright and open, and I think too much destitute of pride and ambition."

He had liberal ideas; his quickness and conscientiousness made him a good administrator, while his rank rendered needless any striving after place and distinction in the society in which he was undoubtedly admired and beloved. There is an easy and enlightened grace about even the commonplace of the Duke which serves to carry the reader through the book, and there is occasional reward in some remark of original or peculiar interest. Scores of pages are filled with matter of no more public concern than the Duke's request to his father:

"Pray look at the steps from the [Totnes] bridge into the island, which must be finished, and inquire where the key of the gate is kept, and what facilities the people have of access for walking there."

But his account of "the famous Mrs. Wise" of Devonshire, the reputed original of Dickens's "Mrs. Wittiterley," is cut out. He had cynicism and humour, but the display of these qualities has been generally suppressed by the editors. His wife, a sister of Mrs. Norton, was certainly witty. Writing from apartments in the Palazzetto Borghese, the Duke (then Lord Seymour) said:

"I rent them from a Roman count, who appeared to us in a flowing dressing gown and boots and spurs, an unusual mixture of dress. Lady Seymour suggested he had had a nightmare, and had been riding it, as the only solution of such a costume!"

The following is from the Duke's account of Malta:

"The people seem to be an ugly and devout generation. I at least walked into two or three churches yesterday, and found them full of black mantillas listening to preaching. The men don't seem to go to church; they are chiefly employed in cheating the English while their wives pray to God that they may succeed."

We do not remember to have met before with the statement that at the outbreak of the Crimean war "Miss Burdett Coutts offered to maintain all the soldiers' wives while their husbands were fighting in the East"; and the following is certainly new. The Prince Consort was talking to the Duke about the recently erected statue of Richard I. in Palace Yard.

"The Prince said to me he could not conceive why it should be objected to, so I said: 'It may be that Mr. Cobden and the members of the Peace Society consider the statue too martial in character, and fancy that a warrior with a drawn sword at the door of the House of Commons excites too much military feeling.' 'Ah!' said the Prince, 'I suppose Richard Cœur-de-Lion is not agreeable to Richard Cœur-de-Coton.'"

One wishes that there were fewer of the dull and domestic letters and more of those containing such bright and amusing remarks as that expressing the trouble of the Lord Chancellor's daughters when

yachting with their father in the *Flirt* on having "to go on shore with 'Flirt' written all round their hats"; or that commemorating Count Schuvaloff's difficulties in learning English. Said the Count to the Duchess of Somerset:

"He had dined lately at —, and while he was talking, a lady suddenly said to him: 'Come now, shut up!' So Schuvaloff, believing this was the polite phrase of the best society, meeting another lady at dinner next day, when she asked a political question which he did not care to answer, interrupted her with 'Shut up!' and she showed him by her change of countenance that he had made a *bévue*. This has much shaken his confidence in speaking English."

But no one will complain against this publication, if only because it has given us two remarks by Disraeli; a reply to "What is the most desirable life?" and a confession, almost the only one he ever made, of the pressure of age. To the question he replied: "A continued grand procession from manhood to the tomb"; and in 1878, at the highest reach of his fame and success, he sighed: "I have got the Parliament and the nation at my back, and if I were ten years younger I could settle all Europe."

Of the editing of this volume we have only to say that it is faultless, except in excessive discretion and in failure to obtain better and more generally interesting materials. But it is curious that, with such accomplished and interested supervision, there should appear misprints such as "Duke of Sunderland" for Sutherland and "Lady Llanwer" for Llanover.

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

#### *Reflections and Refractions.* By Charles Weekes. (Fisher Unwin.)

A POEM cast into an impersonal artistic shape can be judged by recognised canons. But a poem taking nearly all its interest from the expression of personal idiosyncrasy comes before a very different court, and is liked, or disliked, from reasons as personal as its own inspiration, or as the reasons for which we like or dislike the people we meet in daily life; and if it be not more personal than difficult or rugged, our judgment is likely to be somewhat of the summary kind. A Tennyson, or a Mr. Swinburne, finds his public with a volume or two; while a Browning has for years to publish at his own expense, and a Whitman to be his own bookseller. A rugged, obscure personal book, if it be at all excellent, has, therefore, a double claim upon our hospitality: the claim to be received for its own sake, and the claim to be received because of the dangers and difficulties that beset its future.

Mr. Charles Weekes's uncouthly-named *Reflections and Refractions* is just such a book. It is as interesting as it is rugged and obscure. There is not a poem without some unusual thought or pleasant phrase, and there is scarcely one that can be taken apart from the rest and left to explain itself with security. One of the best and most intelligible is undoubtedly "Phthisical," as Mr. Weekes has horribly named a very beautiful description of the

approach of dawn, supposed to be written by a dying man. I quote the central verses:—

"Long before the dawn  
Yesterday,  
Sleepless thro' the twilights fair,  
I was somehow drawn,  
Unaware,  
Into love of this old earth—  
Could I say!  
"First the stillness; then  
Round the house  
Flew the owls a moment; and  
Silence once again:  
All the land  
Lay in perfect twilight; stirred  
Not a mouse.  
"Fallen thus on peace,  
I awoke  
To that speechless thought of her;  
Gave me wondrous ease.  
Not a stir  
Marked I till the mellow-tongued  
Blackbird spoke.  
"Then returned the owls;  
From the wall  
Dropped the plaster on the walk.  
In the chimney-holes  
Jackdaw-talk.  
In the Herrick Farm the cock  
Gave a call.  
"Silence then. In haste  
O'er the town  
Thatched and steepled, every star,  
By the morning chased  
Crowded far  
With the copper-coloured moon  
Going down.  
"Shortly barked the fox;  
And the cart  
Rumbled on the market-road;  
Then the choir of cocks  
Hoarsely crowed;  
Lastly, pulsed once more the whole  
Eternal heart."

There is surely notable literary power of some kind in this massing of significant detail; but whether a prose power or a verse power is not yet perfectly clear. Most of the other poems halt likewise between the analytic method of prose, and the synthetic method of poetry; but here and there is a poem or a stanza which in its fashion and degree is pure poetry. "Hesperus," despite its slightness, is such a poem:

"Hesperus at milking time,  
Is most beautiful of stars;  
Well he likes our shepherd maid,  
Well he likes our lowing herds,  
Rumbling wheels and clink and chime,  
Of our pails and milking cars.  
"All our young men are made mild  
When they see him in the sky;  
And whenever he has smiled,  
Simple mortals do not sigh:  
Hesperus is friend to all,  
Hesperus at milking time."

The bulk of the poems are, however, less expressions of mood and feeling than definitions or expositions of intricate arguments, subtle conceptions, detailed observations or obstinate questionings; and if but seldom these arguments, conceptions, observations, and questionings are expressed with enough precision of form and boldness of cadence to be absolutely poetry, they are well-nigh always poetical and stimulating, and here and there put some fine or curious thought into really memorable shape, as in the little lyric called "Art"—

"Upon the mid-stream rushing hence,  
To hold those wild hot lips which burn  
Thy face, but never more return,  
Detached from every other sense."

"Upon the stream that whirls along  
To hold that wondrous hue alone;  
Or that delightful undertone  
Detached from every other song.

"At last, upon the flowing stream  
To hold, and with the inward sight,  
That thought within a blaze of light,  
Detached from every other dream."

—or reset an ancient question in a new way,  
as in "That":

"What is that beyond this life,  
And beyond all life around,  
Which, when thy quick brain is still,  
Nods to thee from the stars?  
Lo, it says, thou hast found  
Me, the lonely, lonely one."

Mr. Weekes is least successful in his longer poems, though in all there are fine stanzas and passages; for a big canvas or long discussion seems to absorb too much of his attention and make his style get out of control like a ship in a high wind. These longer poems are full of uncouth ejaculations and abbreviations, no less than of echoes from Browning, Arnold, and Omar Khayam, strange in so original a writer. The book is, however, marked by daring—and in literature the prize falls to the bold sooner or later—and is, apart from its promise, both moving and interesting.

W. B. YEATS.

*Essays, Speeches, and Memoirs of Field  
Marshal Count Helmuth Von Moltke.*  
(Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

THESE volumes will probably attract more notice than other writings of Moltke published since his death. His letters to his mother and brothers disclose the best side of his remarkable character in private life; but they are not striking, or of peculiar interest. His précis of the great war of 1870-71 is only an abridgment of the Prussian Staff History; and, written as it was in extreme old age, it abounds in errors. The present work is divided into three parts—*Essays* written by Moltke when still a subaltern; *Speeches* delivered in the Prussian House of Peers or in the Reichstag of the German Empire; and *Memoirs* of his life and career contributed by old friends and kinsmen. The *Essays*, composed when the author was free from the responsibilities of high office, are much the most interesting part of the book. They reveal great knowledge and profound study. But they are deficient in true political insight; and they are sometimes so distorted by prejudice, and are so full of omissions and false statements, that they are occasionally mere caricatures of history. The *Speeches*, made after Sedan and Sedan, when Moltke had become a pillar of the German Empire, display his power of organisation in war, and contain weighty and well-considered sentences. But they are chiefly notable for the intense dislike of France which was one of Moltke's distinctive qualities; they are such as Cato made against Carthage. The *Memoirs* tell us little that we did not know before. But they clearly bring out the best parts of Moltke's lofty and manly nature—his intense industry, his steady perseverance, his mastery of the details of war, his unassuming modesty, and his strong love of family. As I do not read German, I cannot

decide whether this English translation is good or bad; but it contains a number of slipshod expressions, and I have noticed many errors of the press.

I shall glance at Moltke's *Essays* in a sequence different from that adopted in these volumes. Those on the Eastern Question, five in number, published between 1841 and 1844, when the policy of Thiers had directed the mind of Europe towards the East, and Acre had fallen, may be read with the charming *Letters on the East* written by Moltke when he had travelled from Berlin to visit the decaying realms of Islam, and when he first saw war on the field of Nisib. They give a graphic and interesting account of Kurdistan, and of other provinces of the Turkish empire; and they forcibly insist on the declining power of the Sultans throughout their immense dominions. Moltke's strong—nay, intense—patriotic sympathies make him point out that Austria should have a potent voice in the ultimate partition of the lands of the Turk, an event which he believed not distant; and he urged that a German should sit on a new throne in Palestine. The next *Essay* is one of the author's earliest works. It deals with the Belgian Revolution of 1830, and with the causes which broke up the Dutch-Belgian monarchy, an unfortunate creation of 1814-15. The tract shows real historical knowledge, and is very creditable to a young writer; but it is feeble in its conclusions and has little insight. Moltke properly dwells on the profound divisions which separated the Dutch Republic and the Spanish Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and he notices how marked were their distinctions in race, in religion, in interest, and in history. But, perhaps from fear of shocking opinion in Prussia, still true to the Holy Alliance, he does not draw the self-evident inference, that Holland should not have been yoked with Belgium in a union opposed to the feelings of ages; and it is thoroughly superficial to urge, as he does, that Belgium quarrelled with Holland on mere questions of finance, and of the representation of the combined state. The *Essay* on Poland appeared in 1832, and attracted considerable attention at the time, the public censor of the press at Berlin observing that it gave proof of the ripest learning. Undoubtedly it is an able performance considered as a record of the remote past. Indeed, we know no better *résumé* of the annals of Poland down to the eighteenth century. Moltke indicates clearly and fully the causes of the anarchy and decay of Poland; but he is far from candid, and he misleads the reader when he reaches the history of modern Poland. He represents, after the fashion of Carlyle, the international crime of the famous Partition, attended with many woes for Europe, as an event inevitable in the nature of things; and he tells us nothing about the guile of Frederick, of the ferocious ambition and craft of Catherine, and of the combination of brute force and fraud, concealed under specious lying phrases, by which Poland was blotted out as a nation. One of his historical assertions is wholly incorrect: the Czartorinskis did not seek to sell their country to

Russia, inclined as they were to a Russian alliance; and Moltke has not told us how Catherine, egged on by Frederick, thwarted every reform her friends proposed to save Poland from impending ruin.

The *Essay* on Railway Routes appeared in 1843, when the railway system was still in its infancy; and in two respects it deserves attention. It shows how thoroughly Moltke had mastered the mechanism and organisation of this new mode of transit—few engineers of the time had equal knowledge; and it points out the importance of railways in future wars, a truth little understood by the soldiers of that day. The most striking, however, of these pieces, and the most significant from every point of view, is the *Essay* on what Moltke has called "The Western Boundary"—that is, on the claim of France to the frontier of the Rhine. This tract was published in 1841; and it clearly discloses what even then were the ideas of able men in the Prussian army on the pretensions of Germany in a future they looked to, and what their feelings were to the foe of Rossbach and Jena. Moltke claims for an ideal Germany the lost provinces of the mediæval empire—for centuries in the possession or under the control of France—Alsace, Lorraine, Burgundy, Franche Comté, Artois, ignoring the facts that Prussia, at least, had not a shadow of right to these lands; that France can show a fair title to them, as the representative of Imperial Rome; and—infinitely more important than antiquarian pedantry—that she had made them her own by the lasting ties of national sentiment and devoted loyalty. The *Essay*, even if it stopped at this point, would prove how dangerous to the peace of Europe were the doctrines prevalent at the staff office of Berlin; but it breathes, besides, a persistent hatred of France which recalls the memories of 1813-14, and which accounts for much that occurred in 1870-71. France, according to Moltke, owed everything to Germany in barbarous and mediæval times: she was an effete satellite of decaying Rome until she was regenerated by the conquering Teuton. But ever since the days of Henry II., at least, she has repaid the debt of civilisation and progress by systematically robbing Germany; she has steadily pursued this detestable policy under Louis XIV., the Republic, and Napoleon; and she is the great despoiler and disturber of Europe. It is nothing to the purpose that Prussia, perhaps, owes her existence to Richelieu in the Thirty Years' War, and that French intervention in German affairs was caused in the main by German dissensions; in the long enduring relations between the two races Germany was ever in the right, France ever in the wrong. Indeed, French influence is chiefly to blame for the disgusting licentiousness of the German courts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But if France has plundered Germany on the west, Russia has equally plundered Germany on the east; and the day will come when the Teutonic people will have a word to say on Esthonia and Courland. These sentiments, echoing the cries heard in the camp of Blücher after Leipzig and Waterloo, may make the student of history smile. But they



throw light on the Teutonic crusade led by Moltke twenty-three years ago; they explain why the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine was deemed a moderate demand by the Prussian staff; they largely account for the strong sympathy at present existing between France and Russia, which ultimately may lead to the most appalling of wars.

The Speeches of Moltke are not the least instructive part of these volumes. Made under the restraints of high office, and when Europe was observing his words, they are free from the extravagance of his earlier essays. But they follow, none the less, the same train of thought as regards the position and power of Germany; and they suggest serious doubts whether Prussian supremacy has not been fraught with many evil results. Moltke bluntly asserted that what the German sword had conquered at Sedan and Sedan could only be retained by the German sword; he expressed a curious surprise that the good faith and pacific aims of victorious Prussia were not appreciated as they deserved to be; but he insisted that the military power of the empire should be kept at the highest point of efficiency in the distracted state of the Continent after the Peace of Frankfurt. It seems never to have occurred to the speaker, who in politics was simply a Prussian Junker, that the agitation and alarm of Europe were mainly due to the immense development of the force of Germany in war since 1866, and especially to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine: the simple logic of facts did not strike his mind. But from his point of view he uttered wise warnings against reliance on the triumphs of 1870-71; he understood how immense are the resources of France; he watched with grave misgivings with what elastic energy she rose superior to crushing defeat, and collected the elements of her military strength; he predicted that another gigantic conflict between Teuton and Gaul was certain to happen; and he told his countrymen not to be too confident, though he believed that success would attend their efforts. It can hardly be doubted that he wished to precipitate the struggle before France had become prepared; and his speeches do not conceal his dislike of Frenchmen. For the rest these utterances clearly show Moltke's perfect understanding of all that relates to the organisation and needs of the German armies; but they only repeat what he had made manifest in the great campaigns of 1866 and 1870.

The Memoirs, which form the last part of the work, are a graceful tribute by friends and kinsmen to the excellences of Moltke in private life—to his fine intelligence, to his high mental culture, to his virtues in the circle of home; but these qualities of the warrior are already known, and do not require, perhaps, to be further noticed.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

*Publications of the English Goethe Society.*  
No. VII. Transactions, 1891-92. Edited by Eugene Oswald. (David Nutt.)

MUCH may be said for and against literary societies, of which the object is the study, and usually the worship, of some one great

writer; but least justification, if any, is required in the case of societies founded for promoting the knowledge of a foreign writer. A thorough knowledge of foreign literatures is not so common in England, but that the union and combination of students may be of invaluable service. And if any foreign author of the last or present centuries demand and repay the labours of an English society, assuredly it is Goethe. Friends and foes alike have recognised in him the typical mind of modern times: not the equal of Dante or of Shakspeare in his accomplishment, his actual work, but their equal in power to express, sum up, and represent the stir and tendency and movement of an age and epoch. Carlyle, Arnold, have said enough upon this. The English Goethe Society has of late passed through troublous times: there have been discussions, apprehensions, misunderstandings. It has been reported dead by some, and pronounced doomed by others. Happily, neither misfortune has befallen it: it exists, it has energetic officers, it has a goodly list of members. The scope of its aims and inquiries has been enlarged so as to include German studies other than that of Goethe and his works. In this, its seventh year, it appeals for stronger support and wider interest; and the publication of its seventh volume of *Transactions* should serve its purpose well. Upon that volume, with its multifarious papers, we will not discourse at length, but merely give some brief consideration to the two articles of greatest freshness and importance.

The first of these in order is a version by Sir Theodore Martin of the *Roman Elegies*, never before translated in their entirety. Nothing in Goethe is more characteristic, nothing more stimulating, than those wonderful *Italianische Reise*, which have for their motto *Auch ich in Arkadien!* But not even the letters from Rome so singularly convey the spirit of Goethe under the spell of the spirit of Rome, as do the *Elegies*. Goethe's sojourn in Italy was the happiest and most momentous point in his life, looked back upon with constant longing and wistfulness. Like his great predecessor Winckelmann, there he "found himself," found his holy city, his Delphi, Jerusalem, Mecca. Like so many men of the North, they hungered spiritually for the antique and classic land, as their barbarian forefathers were allured by its splendour and fertility. Studying art in Rome, Goethe was enraptured by what an Elizabethan has called "the continued trophies of so old a triumphing city": calmed and consoled by her magnificent air of supremacy, the serenity of her very ruins. Here he laboured to perfection upon *Tasso* and *Iphigenie*, *Egmont* and *Faust*: he drank the inspiration of the "eternal antique." And in the *Elegies*, composed in the classic metre of elegy, his enthusiasm found voice, together with his irony, his mockery of reflection upon much in modern life. Rarely have the old world and the new so met and mingled as in these stately, whimsical, admirable poems. Even Madame de Staël does them something less than justice when she writes:

"Dans ses élégies, composées à Rome, il ne

faut pas chercher des descriptions de l'Italie; Goethe ne fait presque jamais ce qu'on attend de lui, et quand il y a de pompe dans une idée, elle lui déplaît; il veut produire de l'effet par une route détournée, et comme à l'insu de l'auteur et du lecteur. Ses élégies peignent l'effet de l'Italie sur toute son existence, cette ivresse du bonheur, dont un beau ciel le pénètre. Il raconte ses plaisirs, même les plus vulgaires, à la manière de Properce; et de temps en temps quelques beaux souvenirs de la ville maîtresse du monde donnent à l'imagination un élan d'autant plus vif qu'elle n'y était pas préparée."

All this is largely true, but it is not quite sympathetic; it misses the depth of the joy which urged Goethe, very much in the old Roman manner of the elegists, to play and be merry with his theme for very delight's sake. Sir Theodore Martin's version is in the original metre; it is not seldom felicitous in phrase, if rarely quite felicitous in rhythm. Even in German the classic metres are not perfectly at home; in English, notwithstanding sundry Elizabethans, and Arnold, Clough, Kingsley, Longfellow, they are terribly ill at ease. Now and again the translator has hardly rendered the full force of a line or word. Thus, to take two instances of one word, he translates "Froh empfind' ich mich nun auf klassischem Boden begeistert," by the phrase "Joy! how on classical soil I feel the poetic afflatus": where the last words, so hackneyed and cumbrous, poorly convey the beautiful touch of "begeistert." And again: "In dem geistlichen Rom, kaum scheint es zu glauben, doch schwör' ich: Nie hat ein Geistlicher sich meiner Umarmung gefreut": here "priestridden" for "geistlichen," and "prelate or priest" for "Geistlicher" completely fail to render the irony of the original. But for the most part the reader will find, if not the felicities of Goethe, yet much of his spirit; and the difficulty of translation is great. Certainly, if, as Heine declared, Goethe lived a long life of "egoistic calm," the *Roman Elegies* represent him at its healthiest and happiest period.

The second most notable "Transaction" is an elaborate paper upon Chamisso by Dr. Eugene Oswald, secretary of the Society. To most of us, Chamisso is best known as the Frenchman who became German, much as the German Heine became French: as the Frenchman who wrote in German, much as the Spanish Blanco White wrote in English; or as the Dutch novelist, Mr. Maartens, now writes. Some have read *Peter Schlemihl* and certain lyrics. But his life and character have not become familiar; indeed, Dr. Oswald's learned and exhaustive essay is almost without any English rival. In at least one respect, Dr. Oswald is in most appropriate sympathy with his subject. Few German scholars can have produced in English so admirable a piece of English literature. Equally in narrative and in criticism, the essay is most complete, yet compact and concise; and it abounds in references to the chief places in which notices of Chamisso are to be found in the writings of his contemporaries. Without any extreme of eulogy, Dr. Oswald makes us sensible of all that is winning and amiable in Chamisso, that "valuable link

between two great nations, now sorely divided by exaggeration of national feeling." The writer declares: "I have read in many books about Chamisso, wondering whether he had an adversary anywhere; I found none." All his strange story, his career in the Prussian army, his literary studies, his residence with Madame de Staël, his Polynesian travels, his intercourse with notable writers, is told with great wealth of detail, and careful accuracy; and special attention is paid to his *Faust* and to *Schlemihl*. Little reference is commonly made to the fact that Goethe had a predecessor, not in Lessing alone among great modern Germans, but in Chamisso also, who, unlike Lessing, completed his *Faust*, though but upon a small scale. It is in *Schlemihl*, however, that Chamisso's peculiar genius is most and best displayed. Some notion of this strange book may be given by comparing it with Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, and with the sketches, half allegory and half fantasy, of Hawthorne. It has been variously viewed and interpolated. Dr. Oswald holds the Man without a Shadow to typify the man who, refusing to sell his soul, the essential and vital part of him, yet parts with some customary, conventional, habitual accompaniment of life: unessential, indeed, but conducive to regularity, orderliness, and peace. Winckelmann, forcing himself to enter the Catholic Church, as the price of entrance into his longed-for Italy and Rome, may not have thought himself to be selling his soul; but certainly he sold his shadow, he lived always with a certain chagrin and shame, not at home in his new faith. Possibly Chamisso, who, as Dr. Oswald reminds us, studied "*Märchen, Volksbücher, fables*," was led to his conception by the innumerable shadow-myths and shadow-beliefs in folk-lore. For many races, the shadow is the soul: a man may be killed by injury to his shadow; when the burial of a living man in the walls or foundations of a new building became obsolete, it was in many places compensated for by the burial of his shadow: that is to say, by marking out its shape and measurements. Old stories are told how, when a band of students had agreed with the devil to learn his arts, and let him "take the hindmost" of them in return, he was cheated in the race by having but a shadow of a man left him for his fee. Chamisso may well have conjoined such popular superstitions and beliefs about the shadow, with the popular *Faust* legend about the soul. But whatever be the origin and interpretation of the story, it is full of a fascinating charm. Hawthorne, who had much in common with Tieck, Novalis, Fouqué, and "Adalbert Schlemihl," may well have envied Chamisso the strange conception, with which he was well acquainted.

In addition to these two very welcome contributions, the volume contains other good things, of which we will but mention "Goethe's Earliest Critics in England" and "The Artistic Treatment of the *Faust* Legend." Long may the English Goethe Society continue and prosper, if it will publish more such excellent and useful work!

LIONEL JOHNSON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Rebel Queen.* By Walter Besant. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

*The Courage of Sylvia Fulgent.* By H. B. Finlay Knight. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*The Hunting Girl.* By Mrs. Edward Kennard. In 3 vols. (White.)

*Half a Hero.* By Anthony Hope. In 2 vols. (Innes.)

*From the Five Rivers.* By F. A. Steel. (Heinemann.)

*The Passing of a Mood.* By V. O. C. S. (Fisher Unwin.)

*Die Reiterkathe.* Von Augusta Bender. (Stuttgart: Deutsch Verlags-Anstalt.)

IN composing the scenario of *The Rebel Queen* Mr. Besant has utilised mainly three motives—two of them old and well tried ones with him, the third, we think, for him new. The resistance of Isabel Elveda to her husband, her campaign in favour of a revolt of woman, and her double defeat—first in the loss of the fortune which enabled her to carry that campaign on, and secondly in the desertion of her daughter Francesca to the other side—is a subject of which Mr. Besant is thoroughly master. We doubt whether he has ever done anything quite so good all round as *The Revolt of Man*; and even if this be questioned, his expertness in the matter can hardly be denied. So, again, he has drawn not a little in this new book on those other favourite subjects of his—the condition of East-end life, the relations of capital and labour, and so forth. But both these motives are only subordinate to the handling of the third subject, which is neither more nor less than the Chosen People. Now we admit frankly that the Jew in literature is to us a terror. Personally we have known by no means unsatisfactory Jews; hardly so in books. Whether this is an uncritical survival of early critical exercises in these very columns, when we toiled through the deserts of *Daniel Deronda*, we do not quite know. Indeed, it had seemed to us, even before making acquaintance with the gang of doleful circumcised creatures whom even Gwendolen, even Grandcourt, could hardly make tolerable, that the Jew in literature (unless, like Kingsley's Raphael, he has very little of the Jew at all) exercised a strange and terrible boring quality. We were therefore very curious to see how far Mr. Besant would be successful in this adventure. It would not be frank or honest to say that he has in our judgment utterly vanquished and brought home in triumph the object of his quest. But he has done a great deal better than we had thought possible or at least likely. Mrs., or Mme. Elveda, the rebellious wife, is a very little shadowy; indeed, so practised a novelist as Mr. Besant will probably agree with us that the difficulty of keeping up a combined interest in two generations of characters at once is one of the greatest in fiction. But the three girl Jewesses—Francesca Elveda, Clara Angelo, and Nelly (or Preciada) Bernard—are very good. With remarkable ingenuity Mr. Besant has not only cast, but kept them throughout, though they are all cousins, and latterly

associates, in three separate lines or types of girlhood—those of the girl who is distinctly a lady; of her who is well educated and gentle in thought and manner, but hardly so in society or station; and of the lower middle-class damsel. Also in Clara's father, the *bric-à-brac* dealer Angelo, we have another excellent study. For Emanuel Elveda, the mystical wanderer and discover of something which is to prevent (or intensify) war, we own to much less affection. Mr. Besant, whose mastery of his subject in Judaic detail is very curious, has in the persons previously mentioned "floored" his problem; in Emanuel we think the problem has a little floored Mr. Besant. But he, if he be a failure, is the only failure in the book. It contains a remarkable underplot, properly connected with the main story and turning on the fortunes of an eccentric Earl, who (not entirely unlike some real persons) chuses to sink his title and leave his revenues untouched that he may serve before the mast and have the common lot. We are not sure, indeed, that this man's son and Preciada's (or Nelly's) husband, Anthony Hayling the younger, otherwise Lord Selsey, is not the most striking figure of all. He is certainly the most uncomfortable and, we fear, the truest. For Mr. Besant, who should know the type very well, has drawn him as a typical upperworkman or lower clerk of the rising generation. And with a country whose young men display, as a rule, anything like the combination of the usual selfishness and self-sufficiency of twenty years, with the blatant conceit and hopeless shallowness in political and social ideas here attributed to Anthony Hayling—with such a country even the genius of England will be hard put to it to stave off national disaster.

Mr. Finlay Knight is a very clever man, and has a faculty of knocking off a novel in a way which, both for style of the unostentatious sort and for story, is distinctly out of the common. Also his heroine, Sylvia Fulgent, is a heroine by no means destitute of attractions. We may, indeed, doubt whether she would ever have come into being, or have largely sacrificed and a little disgraced herself for her worthless brother Fulke, if it had not been for the existence long ago of a certain Miss Louisa Gradgrind, who had a worthless brother too. But this matters very little. We do, however, wish seriously that waywardness or neo-naturalist delight in the grimy had not made Mr. Knight present his hero at the very beginning as an unmitigated sweep. We fear no milder word can be applied to a person who, having been requested by a young lady's brother to move on because his sister wishes to bathe, pulls down the river a little and then steals back through the bushes to peep at her. One may feel a kindness for Don Juan: not so for Peeping Tom. It is fair to say, however, that having made this single concession to the theory that it is the duty of English novelists to be as French as they can, and having thus taken the hero of the *Femme de Feu* for model, Mr. Knight proceeds to restore Lance Lister to a very decent status and make him quite worthy of Sylvia. The catastrophe is exceedingly complicated and



not easy to give even a hint of; but it has a very fair element of excitement in it, and cannot be said to be in any way preposterous.

Mrs. Kennard has made something the same mistake (as it seems to us, though perhaps she might represent it as a deliberate device) in presenting her heroine in a very unfavourable light at the outset. That Rose Darlington is very nearly as fast as it is permissible to be without crossing the irremediable line; that she and her uncle live chiefly on their own wits and other people's folly; and that she hunts for a husband as hard as she can—are all things, if not admirable, not fatal. But Mrs. Kennard has made her in the early chapters of her autobiography adopt a tone which is purely and simply vulgar. The old excuse of Dickens, that we see the glaring and eccentric features of a character first, might be applied here; but it would require a rather finer touch than Mrs. Kennard has given to deserve the full benefit of it. Rose, however, like Lance, improves decidedly as she goes on. An escapade to Hurlingham with a married *roué* and lady-killer (who does his lady-killing not in the most finished style in the world, by the way) shows her the dangers of her goings-on; and before long she falls honestly in love with a straightforward young squire, whom she had at first laid herself out merely to catch. The whole book, it will thus be seen, has a strongly Whyte-Melville tone; and though Mrs. Kennard has not the Major's skill either at character or at dialogue, her own is not despicable. The hunting and riding scenes are as good as usual; and one, where Rose valiantly persists in jumping, or rather attempting to jump, and tumbling off every time, is very fresh and amusing.

Mr. Anthony Hope has shown so much ability in his shorter tales that we opened *Half a Hero* with very considerable expectations, which the early scenes well sustained. We can give Mr. Hope no higher praise than by saying that, in a certain *désinvolture* of dialogue and narrative, he minds us of Sir Henry Cunningham in *Wheat and Tares* and *Late Laurels*, the two most remarkable books of their kind ever written by anyone not commonly ranked in the very first flight of English novelists. It would be perhaps too much to say that, as a whole, *Half a Hero* lives up to this high standard. The Colonial politics of "New Lindsey" are not, or at least are not made, of the first interest; and we perceive the fact rather than understand the reason why a middle-aged and not very polished person like Mr. Medland, the Radical premier and hero, or half-hero, catches the fancy of Alicia Derosne.

Mrs. Steel's Punjab tales have a good deal of freshness; even though the Indian story is, to our rather tardy credit, more familiar to Englishmen than it was even a very few years ago. "The Blue Monkey," a tale of the usual Hindu *v.* Mahomedan variance, is perhaps the most amusing; "Shah Sujah's Mouse" the most pathetic—but they are all readable. The author, however, has something to learn in

actual narrative, the progress of her stories being occasionally rather obscure.

The last volume of the "Pseudonym" series might have been more frankly entitled "A Bundle of Impressions." "V. O. C. S." has done what no doubt he wished, and cut his sketches down to the almost irreducible minimum, to something like the Hogarthian "Serjeant and his Dog." It is an ingenious bit of work, and the writing is good enough; but of course opinions must differ whether it was worth doing. We, holding by the theory, which may be old-fashioned to-day, but which all the more for that will be new-fashioned to-morrow, regard these things as merely stuff and studies for stories, not as stories themselves.

Fräulein Bender's history of *Die Reiterkätze*, otherwise the much honoured and most virtuous Fräulein Katharina Weigoldin, is a story of the Thirty Years' War, both pleasing and pathetic, with plenty of adventure, and possessing a merit not invariably found in German novels—that of not being too much spun out.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### BOOKS ON ANCIENT HISTORY.

"STORY OF THE NATIONS."—*Parthia*. By G. Rawlinson. (Fisher Unwin.) The veteran author of a whole library of books on ancient history, and specially on the ancient history of the East, has shown once more, in writing on a smaller scale and for a more popular audience than usual, no common skill in combining his information and setting forth his story. It is really striking to consider from what unpromising materials—often only numismatic, and, when literary, inconsecutive and fragmentary—Prof. Rawlinson (aided, of course, by other explorers of the same field) has reconstructed the tale which he tells with such vigour and spirit. Gaps in our information are of constant occurrence. We do not even know to what race the Parthians belonged. Mr. Rawlinson calls them Turanians, relying on the character of their names and on their apparent type, physical and mental. Perhaps there is not quite enough to go on under either of these heads; at any rate, we cannot say either yes or no to his conjecture. It is noticeable that the faces on Parthian coins might pass well enough for either Caucasian or Jewish. At any rate, the people, or its governing class, had a character which stands out well-marked from the ranks of ordinary Eastern conquerors. On the one hand, there was, as Strabo said, "much that was barbaric and Scythic" about them. They were, and they remained, coarse in grain, in spite of a certain varnish of civilisation; and the rise of their kingdom was a reaction against Hellenism in Asia. "It set itself to undo the work of Alexander, to cast out the Europeans, to recover for the native race the possession of its own continent." But, on the other hand, they held their empire together for 400 years, a period of remarkable length in Eastern affairs; and they did so because of their great and unusual vigour of administration and government. They "possessed the governing or ruling faculty. . . . They never permanently lost a province; and, at the dissolution of the empire, its limits were as extensive as they had ever been." Of course, their system was not perfect, or even good, as measured by European standards. The story of Asinai and Anilai is a queer revelation of what might go on almost under the eyes of the Brother of the

Sun and Moon. The various races of the Empire were but ill blended, and the subject-kingdoms but loosely attached; but at least the system did hang together, and it had no ordinary shocks to receive. Placed, as the German proverb says, between the devil and the deep sea—between the ambition of Rome and the flood of barbarism in North Asia—Parthia found its function in the double task of holding back the nomads from more civilised lands, and preventing Rome from acquiring a really universal empire. Scythia might have mastered all Greek Asia, if it had not found a barrier in a people too rude to be effeminate, too civilised to ignore the advantages of discipline. Asia might have been absorbed into Europe, but for a power which could organise her resources. More than this Parthia could not do, nor, if she could have done more, would it have been well for the world. Her military system (as Mr. Rawlinson points out) had no elasticity, and it was not suited for Western conquest. On her own ground Parthia was invincible, but that was all. In the province of art the limitations of the Parthian genius are even plainer. The best that Mr. Rawlinson can say for his heroes is that in art, and especially in architecture, they "made efforts and produced results not wholly despicable." The remains at El Hadhr indicate but a "mean palace," and the Parthians have left no other kind of monument of good quality. Greek art "was not unknown to them, and they imitated it upon their coins; but the travesty is painful, and often verges on the ridiculous." The series of coins of which representations are here given enables readers to see something of the decline of Greek art in Parthian hands. On p. 279 there seems to be some confusion between the kings of Armenia and of Parthia, Volageses being king of Parthia, and not (as he is there called) of Armenia. On p. 334 the Euphrates is named by a slip of the pen for the Tigris. The excellent little map of the Parthian Empire which Mr. Rawlinson has inserted gives the means of correcting this oversight. It is, as maps in history-books rarely are, well adjusted to the history taught.

*Les Sources de Tacite*. Par Philippe Fabia. (Paris: Colin.) In the examination of ancient historians, students (especially on the continent) are giving the first place to the question of the sources—of the authorities on which our authors relied in drawing up their accounts of the various periods. What were the materials? Were they sufficient in quantity? Were they good in kind? These questions men are rightly trying to answer, as necessary preliminaries to the further inquiry into the intelligence and the probity with which a historian used his materials. In Tacitus we have a writer most impressive in himself, and most valuable from the absence of anything better, but at the same time one whose character for intelligence and probity sinks a little lower in our eyes every time we read him. M. Fabia admits that Tacitus has been estimated at more than his real value, urging that he has been looked at and admired as if he stood quite alone, without much thought being devoted to his sources and forerunners. Yet, like other ancient historians, he worked largely, not on documents and other firsthand evidence, but on histories already written by someone else. Like all ancient art, in short, history-writing was the affair of a school, and Tacitus was but a brilliant member of a school. We should have liked M. Fabia to go further. We should be glad to see a study of Tacitus, in which it was shown that intelligence and historical insight cannot be really great in a man who omits what Tacitus omits, and who introduces at random casual and disconnected episodes quite beside his main narrative; while

probity—as we understand probity—cannot be claimed for a writer who shows violent prejudice and will sacrifice accuracy on any point to rhetorical effect. But a step is taken in the right direction, when Tacitus is deprived of a part of his traditional prestige in favour of those forgotten writers on whom he built; and this is the tendency of M. Fabia's book. All the authors whom Tacitus used are lost, and we are therefore driven to make what we can out of narratives parallel to his writings, contemporary or later—Suetonius, Plutarch, or Dion Cassius. From comparing these with the *Histories* and the *Annals*, it is clear that Tacitus rested most on derived or secondary sources, that is to say, on earlier historians. He applied no doubt to the younger Pliny for first hand information about the eruption of Vesuvius, but he generally preferred to follow and to work up some published narrative or narratives. Luckily for us, Plutarch used the same authority, and based on it his Greek Lives of Galba and Otho. His giving the same incidents, the same reflections, almost the same words as Tacitus, has let us into the secret—or, rather, into one secret—of Tacitus' workshop. Did Tacitus, however, combine several narratives, or follow one chiefly, merely adding to it at times from other sources? M. Fabia decides that he had everywhere one main authority, but that he used others to complete the details. In the *Histories* the main authority was not Cluvius Rufus, as Mommsen thinks, but the elder Pliny; in the *Annals* it was Aufidius Bassus for the principates of Tiberius and Caius and for part of that of Claudius, but Cluvius Rufus for the rest of the principate of Claudius and for that of Nero. Pliny, of course, did write a history of his times, beginning where Aufidius Bassus left off; but the great difficulty lies in believing that he could have written anything with just those good qualities which the common original of Tacitus and Plutarch can be shown to have possessed. M. Fabia thinks that Tacitus drove Pliny out of sight because he had, and Pliny had not, a genius for writing: that he took Pliny's matter and gave to it its definite and perfect form; but we cannot overlook, as this argument seems to do, the fact that Tacitus must have taken sentence after sentence ready made from his predecessor, and that those sentences which we can, with Plutarch's aid, trace to this origin are not his worst. M. Fabia's investigation is necessarily very minute, but it is never dull. It never strays too far from the main question, or gets lost in detail; we always see whither we are going, and follow the route with interest.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press a volume by Lord Brassey, entitled *Papers and Addresses on Work and Wages*.

THE stories by Mr. Frank Harris, which attracted some attention on their appearance in the *Fortnightly Review*, will shortly be published in volume form by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

MESSRS. SEELEY & Co. will publish during the present month *George Herbert's Poems*, reprinted from the first edition, with upwards of sixty illustrations after Albert Dürer, Holbein, and Marc Antonio.

MESSRS. F. G. KITTON and C. H. Ashdown have been engaged for some time on an illustrated volume, entitled *St. Albans: Historical and Picturesque*. It will be published very shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. The same firm announces a cheap edition of the rhythmic version of the *Imitatione Christi*, with an introduction by the late Canon Liddon.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL announce a volume of *Aphorisms from the Writings of Herbert Spencer*, illustrated with a portrait.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. will publish in a few days an illustrated work on Burma, entitled *In the Shadow of Pagoda*. The author was for several years resident in the country; and his book will throw some light on the extraordinary difficulties with which the Government had to cope in stamping out dacoity after the annexation.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will issue next week a volume of sermons for children, by the Rev. W. P. Byles, entitled *The Boy and the Angel*.

THE new volume of "The Adventure Series" will be a reprint of William Nicholson's translation (dated 1790) of *The Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus Count de Benyonsky*. The "adventures" took place in Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, the Linkui Islands, and Formosa. Capt. Pasfield Oliver is the editor of the new edition.

MR. W. GARRETT ORDER is now passing through the press a supplement to his Hymnal for the Free Churches. The contents have been drawn chiefly from living or recently departed hymnists, many of them American, who have done fine work in this department of literature; but a few have been culled from sixteenth and seventeenth century writers. Some new hymns have also been written for this collection. It will be published separately as a supplement which may be used with most existing hymnals, and also bound up with Mr. Order's *Congregational Hymns*. The publisher is Mr. Elliot Stock.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S Christmas annual, *A Man's Man*, in paper covers; and Mrs. Lovett Cameron's, *A Tragic Blunder*, in two volumes, will be published immediately by Messrs. F. V. White & Co.

MR. ROBERT McCURE, of Glasgow, has in the press a limited impression of a brochure by Mr. John Muir, reprinted from the current number of the *Scots' Magazine*, entitled "Thomas Carlyle's Apprenticeship," a bibliographical account of Carlyle's recently-discovered writings referred to in the ACADEMY of May 6.

THE extra Christmas number of the *Quiver* will be published on November 27, under the title of "Christmas Arrows." It will contain a complete story, entitled "Hilda York," by Evelyn Everett Green, illustrated by Walter Paget and Allan Barraud; and a short story, by the Rev. P. B. Power, entitled "The Trade Turkey," illustrated by Gordon Browne; a sermon for the New Year, by the Dean of Armagh; and a story for children, by Mona Neale.

LIDDON's life of Dr. Pusey has already passed into a second edition.

THE fourteenth session of the Aristotelian Society will open on Monday next, when the president, Dr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, will deliver his annual address upon "The Conception of Infinity." Among the future arrangements are: "The Conception of Necessity as applied to Nature and to Man," by Mr. D. G. Ritchie; "The Import of Categorical Propositions," by Miss E. E. Constance Jones; and a symposium on the question, "Is Religion presupposed by Morality, or Morality by Religion?"

THE annual service in commemoration of the founders and benefactors of Westminster School will be held in the Abbey on Friday, November 17, at 8.30 p.m. The service will be in Latin, with the special Psalms and the Te Deum set to Gregorian music. After the service there will be a reception in the great schoolroom.

ON Friday and Saturday next, Messrs. Sotheby will sell a number of autograph

letters and historical documents from different collections. They include the original collection of nearly 500 letters brought together by General Siborne for his volume of *Waterloo Letters*, a series of letters by Nelson and his admirals, a series of notes, &c., by General Gordon, mostly dated in 1859, the original draft of Byron's will, and a great many documents relating to America.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, of the Hague, has sent us two interesting catalogues. One consists entirely of English books (including those about England and her Colonies), carefully classified according to subjects. The total number of lots is 2,696. The other consists of rare books and typographical curiosities, arranged chronologically in centuries. Among the Incunabula we notice a copy of the *Catholicon* (? 1466), which is here assigned to the Brothers of the Common Life of Cologne; and what is believed to be the only existing perfect copy of A. Van Eybe's *Boeck van den Echten Staet* (Deventer, 1493).

MR. JOHN MURRAY has issued a new edition of Herman Melville's two famous stories of life and adventure in the South Seas, *Typee* and *Moo*, which first appeared in the same publisher's "Home and Colonial Library" nearly fifty years ago. They are now illustrated from drawings made on the spot; and each volume has a brief memoir by Mr. Henry S. Salt. But, we regret to add, they have evidently been printed from very old and worn plates.

WE have to record the death of Mr. Leonard Benton Seeley, which took place last Monday. He was the eldest son of the founder of the well-known publishing firm, and a brother of Prof. J. R. Seeley. After graduating with double first-class honours at Cambridge in 1852, he was elected to a fellowship at Trinity. Several years ago he published a school edition of Euclid, and more recently two interesting volumes on *Fanny Burney and Her Time* and *Horace Walpole and His World*.

#### UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE *Oxford Magazine* announces that the literary executors of the late Master of Balliol are Prof. Lewis Campbell, Mr. Evelyn Abbott, and Mr. Lyttelton Gell, who are appointed with complete control over all the papers, excepting some of the correspondence.

MR. RUSKIN having been unable to be present at the Encaenia at Oxford in 1879, to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L., the university now proposes to dispense with his attendance for admission to the degree with the customary formalities, any usage or precedent notwithstanding.

A STATUE of Dean Liddell has been placed in one of the quadrangles of Christ Church, where it forms the companion to a statue of Dean Fell. It is understood to have been presented by Sir John Mowbray and the Rev. T. Vere Bayne.

MR. W. H. LILLY has been elected to an honorary fellowship at Peterhouse, Cambridge.

IT has been decided that the prize of a medal, founded at Cambridge by the Maharaja of Bhaunagar, shall be awarded to that one of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service who, having passed one of the honours examinations of the university, and having also spent his year of probation at Cambridge, shall stand highest in the final list of selected candidates.

MR. F. T. PALGRAVE, professor of poetry at Oxford, proposes to lecture on November 24 upon "The Minor Elizabethan Lyrics," in continuation of his series of lectures upon "The



# Influence of the Italian Renaissance on English Poetry."

MR. J. RENDEL HARRIS, reader in palaeography at Cambridge, will deliver two public lectures at Oxford, in Mansfield College, next week, upon "The Influence of Homer on the Early Fathers," and "The Origin of the Ferrar Group: a Study in the Genealogical Relations of New Testament MSS." We may also mention that the Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith—Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, and not less well known in this country as a poet—is to preach on Sunday morning in the chapel of Mansfield.

ACCORDING to the list of the Registry, the total number of matriculations at Cambridge this term have been 855. Trinity stands easily first, with 181; then follow, close together, Pembroke (63), St. John's (61), Trinity Hall (60), Clare (57), Caius (56), Emmanuel (50), and Non-collegiate (48). The only colleges that seem still to retain sizars are Trinity, Corpus, and Emmanuel.

THE total number of Non-collegiate freshmen at Oxford seems to amount to 62, which puts them above any single college. No less than eleven come from America, two from the colonies, and two from India; while the university colleges of Wales are also well represented.

THE fellowship to which Prof. Ridgeway has been elected at Caius College, Cambridge, is one on the Drosier foundation.

WE observe that Purnananda Chatterji, a native of Bengal, has received the degree of Doctor of Science, in the department of mental philosophy, from the University of Edinburgh.

AT the centennial celebration of the foundation of Williams College, Massachusetts, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Prof. C. A. Briggs, the Old Testament critic.

THE library of Cornell University now consists of nearly 40,000 volumes. Included in this total are three special collections: (1) The Moake law-library, of 13,000 volumes, comprising law reports of all courts in the English language; (2) the Zarneke collection, also numbering about 13,000 volumes, which is specially rich in German literature and philology; and (3) the Dante collection, 1650 volumes, recently presented by Prof. Willard Fiske, which claims to be more complete than that in the Bodleian.

THE new medical school at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has opened with a class of sixteen students for the degree of M.D., who have already graduated in medicine elsewhere. Of these, three are women—from Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley.

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

### SONNET-GOLD.

#### I.

WE get it from Etruscan tombs, hid deep  
Beneath the passing ploughshare; or from caves,  
Known but to Prospero, where pale green waves  
Roll up the wreck-gold that the mermaids keep;

And from the caverns where the gnomes upheap  
The secret treasures which the Earth's dwarf  
slaves

Coin in her bosom, 'til the red gold paves  
Her whole great heart, where only poets peep;

Or from old missals, where the gold defies  
Time's tooth, in saints' bright aureoles, and keeps,  
In angels' long straight trumpets, all its flash;

But mostly from the crucible where lies  
The alchemist's pure dream-gold: while he sleeps  
The poet steals it, leaving him the ash.

#### II.

What shall we make of sonnet-gold for men?  
The dove-wreathed cup some youth to Phryne  
gave?

Or dark Locusta's scent-phial, that shall have,  
Chieftied all round it, snakes from Horror's den?

Or that ill ring which sank in fathoms ten  
When Faliero spoused the Venice wave?  
Or Inez' funeral crown, the day the grave  
Showed her for coronation, all myrrh then?

The best would be to make a hilt of gold  
For Life's keen falchion; like a dragon's head,  
Fierce and fantastic, massive in your hold;

But oft the goldsmith's chisel makes instead  
A fretted shrine for sorrows that are old,  
And passions that are sterile or are dead.

EUGENE LEE-HAMILTON.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Boletín* of the Real Academia de la Historia for October opens with a paper by Padre Fita on the unpublished inscriptions of Arcos and Jerez de la Frontera; the most remarkable are two Christian inscriptions of Visigothic times. F. Codera reports favourably on the "Monedas de las Dinastías Arabigo-Españolas," by D. Antonio Vives, praising especially the arrangement and the indices. The trials and condemnation of Beatriz Nuñez, and of Manuel Gonzalez, "Judíos conversos," before the Inquisition in Guadalupe in 1485, with other documents given by Padre Fita, confirm Llorente's statistics, and prove that he has not so falsified his authorities as is commonly supposed. Explorations in Alcarria show urn burial, in conjunction with copper ornaments, but with no trace of iron; the neighbourhood has yielded elsewhere Kettibarian and Roman coins, mosaics, and a broken miliary stone. The beautiful monument of Beatriz Galindo, the learned friend and "camerara" of Isabel la Católica, has been preserved from destruction in Madrid.

## NOTES ON TWO RECENT EDITIONS OF WORDSWORTH.

#### IV.

Dublin.

III. THE EDITOR'S NOTES.—Prominent among the many meritorious features of Prof. Dowden's workmanship are: (1) the commendably moderate limits within which he has compressed his notes; and (2) the no less commendable, but, alas! deplorably, rare modesty with which he has relegated these notes to the end of each volume, a position in which they cannot divide or distract the attention of the reader who desires simply to enjoy Wordsworth's poetry. In these seven volumes we can study the poems in the very order in which the author desired that they should be studied; and we can moreover study them continuously, without interruption or interpolation, whether in the shape of critical, or of biographical, or of topographical disquisition. This is no small boon to the "general reader"; and it would not be fair to close our eyes to the fact that the bestowal of it implies no small exercise of self-suppression on the part of the editor, who, in such cases, has to arrange, with what fortitude he can call up, for the relegation of the fruits of his laborious industry to a place in the background, where they will not improbably escape the notice of all save the relatively few who take up the book with the express purpose of finding them. We are of opinion, however, that it did not cost Prof. Dowden any very painful effort to rise to the level of the somewhat severe demands of the occasion; for he evidently is not one of those editors who look upon their author's text as little more than

a humble but useful peg, whereon they may hang their motley wallet-ful of scraps, new and old. There can be little doubt that, if he were questioned on the point, he would readily admit that Wordsworth's poetry exists for some other, greater, end than that of furnishing the text for his editorial lucubrations. As might have been anticipated, therefore, he never for a moment forgets or oversteps the proper limits of his function as editor and interpreter of the poems. To the eager student, indeed, it will probably occur as a matter for regret that the textual notes at least have not been printed at the bottom of the page; but Prof. Dowden is Spartan enough to maintain that, in consigning all the notes alike to their present position, he is subjecting the student to a discipline which, though fatiguing, will yet prove nowise unwholesome for him. Be this as it may, one of the most conspicuous features of these volumes is the surprisingly narrow compass within which the editor has contrived to condense the results of his prolonged and arduous labour.

The necessity under which Prof. Dowden found himself to lie of thus curtailing within the strictest limits possible the editorial share of each of the seven volumes has rendered it exceedingly difficult for him to do more in the direction of textual criticism than merely place on record the various changes introduced from time to time into the text. But, in spite of the narrowness of the space at his disposal, he has, in some instances, contrived to give us a brief but invaluable hint explanatory of the variation under notice, or referring it to the particular class to which it belongs. (We may, however, here repeat what we said in one of our earlier notes, viz., that, in order to study the text of the poems with full profit, it is absolutely indispensable to make oneself acquainted with the article on the text-variations of Wordsworth contributed by Prof. Dowden to the *Contemporary*, and subsequently reprinted by him in a volume of collected essays and studies). Thus, of several of the changes introduced into the "Female Vagrant," Prof. Dowden writes: "Beside the changes made by Wordsworth from the point of view of poetic art, there are others, the object of which seems to be to moderate the force of his indictment of society"—an observation which applies more particularly to the alterations found in Stanzas v. and xxiii. of ed. 1798 (the stanzas which told respectively of a grasping and avaricious landlord, and of the careless cruelty of hospital service), and to the stanza, no. vi. in ed. 1798, which, after having been given, with alterations, in edd. 1802 and 1805, was omitted from ed. 1820 and all subsequent editions. (This stanza told of the systematic persecution of the "statesman" by the grasping landlord; of the loss of his "little range of water" suffered by the former at the hands of the latter; and of the ultimate ruin and ejection of the humbler of the two neighbours). Other changes—e.g., "Saw on the distant lake his twinkling oar," for, "High o'er the cliffs I led my fleecy store" (St. i., ed. 1798); and, "In every field with milk their dairy overflowed," for, "For them, in nature's meads, the milky udder flowed" (St. xxv., ed. 1798)—introduced so early as 1800 and 1802 respectively, Prof. Dowden explains as due to the poet's desire to clear his verse as far as possible of everything in the shape of affected or poetic diction. Again, when recording the change, effected in 1820, from—

"In sleep did I behold the skies,  
I saw the crackling flashes drive"—

("Complaint of a forsaken Indian Woman," ll. 5, 6.) to—

"In rustling conflict through the skies  
I heard, and saw the flashes drive"—

("I heard, I saw," the present reading, dates from 1827), Prof. Dowden attributes the alteration to the fact that Wordsworth had noticed that the term "crackling" implies the sense of hearing; and, in commenting upon a change of a somewhat similar type ("Resolution and Independence," ll. 90, 91), from—

"He answered me with pleasure and surprise,  
And there was, while he spake, a fire about his eyes"—

to—

"Ere he replied, a flash of mild surprise,  
Broke from the sable orbs of his yet vivid eyes"—

he observes, "Wordsworth perceived that the eyes would speak before the lips." Again, of the curious reversal of the sense involved in the change (1802) of ll. 25, 26, of the "Danish Boy" from their original shape—

"A piping Shepherd he might be  
A Herd-boy of the wood"—

to the version ever afterwards retained—

"Nor piping Shephord shall he be,  
Nor Herd-boy of the wood"—

Prof. Dowden says that Wordsworth deliberately effected it, because he noticed that a spirit wearing "a regal vest of fur" (l. 27) could not well be a shepherd or a herd-boy. This is a typical instance of a somewhat numerous class of changes, viz., those introduced with the object of getting rid of everything like inconsistency or incongruity of statement. Amongst the cases where the poet has effected an alteration of the original text for the purpose of avoiding (supposed) undue boldness of expression, Prof. Dowden draws our attention to two in particular—one occurring in "The Brothers," where what Prof. Dowden calls "an audacity of the original text" was struck out in ed. 1802, the said audacity consisting of the following lines (403-410)—

"When thou art gone away, should evil men  
Be thy companions, let this Sheep-fold be  
Thy anchor and thy shield; amid all fear  
And all temptation, let it be to thee  
An emblem of the life thy Fathers lived."

Many persons will join with the writer in regretting the alteration of this striking passage. The other instance especially noticed by Prof. Dowden of the toning down of a happily bold expression occurs in the poem "To the Daisy," beginning, "In youth from rock to rock I went," the last stanza of which, in ed. 1807, ran thus—

"Child of the Year! that round dost run  
Thy course, bold lover of the sun,  
And cheerful when the day's begun  
As morning Leveret," &c., &c.

This was altered to the present reading in 1836, a change which involved the sacrifice of the memorable phrase, "bold lover of the sun."

In a note to the poem beginning "Strange fits of passion have I known," Prof. Dowden calls attention to yet another class of changes, namely, those which have been effected for the sake of avoiding the disagreeable clash arising from the immediate repetition of the same consonant—or vowel—sound. Such is the explanation which he offers of the alteration made (1836) in l. 8, from "beneath the evening moon," to "beneath an evening moon"; and also of the change, effected in the same year, in l. 50 of "Nutting," from "Even then when from the bower I turned away," to, "Ere from the mutilated bower I turned." Of the change made in 1845, whereby the line, "I have thought of all by turns, and yet I lie" (third sonnet, "To Sleep," l. 5), became "I have thought of all by turns, and yet do lie," Prof. Dowden observes:—"Wordsworth probably did not quite like the 'do lie' of 1845, but preferred it

to beginning a line with 'I' and ending it with the double i sound of 'I lie.'" To these instances we may add yet another (recorded, but not explained, by Prof. Dowden)—viz., the change which the poet made in the 8th and 9th lines of the little poem addressed "To a Young Lady who had been reproached for taking Long Walks in the Country." These lines, in ed. 1827, ran—

"And treading among flowers of joy  
That at no season fade"—

a reading which, in 1836, was altered to—

"Which at no season fade"—

manifestly in order to get rid of the unpleasant iteration, "that at." (This change deserves notice all the more because, in 1836, Wordsworth effected the contrary change—i.e., that from "which" to "that"—in a large number of places of the earlier text. Cf. "Poems Ded. to National Independence," l. x., l. 3, for a like change from "that" to "who," for the purpose of avoiding tautology.)

A change recorded—unfortunately without comment or explanation—in the notes to the "Anecdote for Fathers" affords a typical example of a pretty numerous class dealt with at some length by Prof. Dowden in his study of the text-variations to which we have more than once alluded. The change to which we refer is that which was introduced, in 1845, into line 47, whereby the reading, "And five times to the child I said," became, "And three times," &c. This change comes under the head of the variations introduced by the poet into statements of a numerical character, where he apprehends that the figures originally given may appear, in some way, extravagant or improbable to the reader. (A class which, it may be remarked in passing, in effect merges in the still more comprehensive class of changes effected with the object of enhancing the vraisemblance of the narrative.) From among the many instances of this kind occurring here and there throughout the poems, we give the following, taken at random:—

- (1) "Ten children, Sir! I had to feed." 1798.  
"Six children" . . . 1800.  
"The Last of the Flock," l. 41.
- (2) "It was at least Nine roods of sheer ascent." 1800.  
"It was at least Four roods" . . . 1845.  
"Hart-Leap Well," ll. 49, 50.
- (3) "Full five-and-twenty years he lived  
A running Huntsman merry." 1798.  
"Full five-and-thirty years" . . . 1827.  
"Simon Lee," ll. 5, 6.
- (4) "One moment now may give us more  
Than fifty years of reason." 1798.  
"One moment . . .  
Than years of toiling reason." 1837.  
"To my Sister," ll. 25, 26.
- (5) "A four-years'-darling" . . . 1807.  
"A six years' darling" . . . 1815.  
"Ode: Intimations of Immortality," l. 86.
- (6) "A Shepherd-lad; who, ere his thirteenth year," 1800.  
"A Shepherd-lad; who, ere his sixteenth year," 1815.

Also—

"And though a very stripling, twelve years old." 1800.  
"And though of unripe years, a stripling only." 1815.  
"The Brothers," ll. 39, 297.

It is, we think, to be regretted that Prof. Dowden has in none of these instances vouchsafed a word (while recording the change in the text) explanatory of the particular character of the variation he is noting. He has not even given a reference to his *Contemporary Essay*. And, while we are on the subject of omissions, we may take the opportunity of referring to two more than commonly interesting changes effected by Wordsworth in

the original text of the eighth stanza of "Yarrow Visited, September, 1814," the exciting cause of which, although the changes themselves are duly and fully recorded, Prof. Dowden has, to our regret, forborne to indicate. The latter half of the eighth stanza originally (1815) stood thus—

"Yon cottage seems a bower of bliss;  
It promises protection  
To studious ease and generous cares,  
And every chaste affection!"

This the poet, in 1820, altered to—

"It promises protection  
To all the nestling brood of thoughts  
Sustained by chaste affection!"

But the change was not altogether to his satisfaction, for in the next edition—that of 1827—we find the following variation adopted:—

"Yon cottage seems a bower of bliss,  
A covert for protection  
Of tender thoughts, that nestle there—  
The brood of chaste affection."

The criticism which led Wordsworth to make these alterations in the original draft of this exquisite poem—the only changes he ever admitted into it, if we except a very trifling change of one word adopted for the sake of euphony—is characterised by a sympathetic insight so delicate and rare that we make no apology for quoting it at full length. It comes from the pen of Charles Lamb—a critic for whom Wordsworth was wise enough to entertain the deepest respect, and whose suggestions he almost invariably acted upon. In a letter, noticing the contents of the recent two-volume edition of the poems, dated simply 1815, Lamb writes to Wordsworth—

"I meant to mention 'Yarrow Visited,' with that stanza, 'But thou that didst appear so fair,' than which I think no lovelier stanza can be found in the wide world of poetry. Yet the poem, on the whole, seems condemned to leave behind it a melancholy of imperfect satisfaction, as if you had wronged the feeling with which, in what preceded it, you had resolved never to visit it, and as if the Muse had determined, in the most delicate manner, to make you, and scarce make you, feel it. Else it is far superior to the other [i.e., 'Yarrow Unvisited'] which has but one exquisite verse in it, the last but one, or the last two; this is all fine, except, perhaps, that that of 'studious ease and generous cares' has a tinge of the less romantic about it."

Accordingly, the "less romantic" phrase was got rid of at the earliest opportunity. How Wordsworth must have rejoiced to think that among his audience, "fit, though few," he numbered this fine spirit, who instinctively vibrated, with intensely discriminative, because sympathetic, thrill, in response to every recondite tone of romantic or passionate emotion!

T. HUTCHINSON.

#### SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- FORRER, R., u. G. A. MÜLLER. Kreuz u. Kreuzigung Christi in ihrer Kunstentwicklung. Buhl: Konkordia. 24 M.
- FRÄNKEL, L. Shakespeare u. das Tagelied. Hannover: Helwing. 3 M.
- GERHARD, F., Joh. Peter de Memels lustige Gesellschaft. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M. 80 Pf.
- GOTHIN, M. William Wordsworth, sein Leben, seine Werke, seine Zeitgenossen. Halle: Niemeyer. 8 M.
- HEHN, V. Ueb. Goethes Hermann u. Dorothea. Stuttgart: Cotta. 3 M.
- HOLZ, G. Die Gedichte vom Rosengarten zu Worms. Halle: Niemeyer. 10 M.
- HUSTIN, A. Troyon. Paris: Lib. de l'Art. 4 fr.
- MAZADE, Ch. de. L'Europe et les Neutralités. Paris: Plon. 2 fr.
- SCHREIBER, W. L. Manuel de l'amateur de la gravure sur bois et sur métal au XVe siècle. Tome III. et VI. Berlin: Cohen. 12 M.
- WACHSNER, E. Die römischen Marienklagen. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M. 40 Pf.



## THEOLOGY, ETC.

- BACHMANN, J. Die Klagelieder Jeremiae in der aethiopischen Bibeldruckschrift. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 FICKER, G. Studien zur Hippolytfrage. Leipzig: Barth. 4 M. 60 Pf.  
 KARAPET TER-MERTTSCHIAN. Die Paulikianer im byzantinischen Kaiserreiche u. verwandte ketzerische Erscheinungen in Armenien. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 5 M.  
 KAUTZSCH, E. Mitteilung üb. a. alte Handschrift des Targum Onkelos (Codex Bezae No. 84). Halle: Niemeyer. 1 M.  
 KLOPPER, A. Der Brief d. Apostels Paulus an die Philipper. Gotha: Perthes. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
 TÜRNER, W. Zur Beurtheilung d. Donatismus. Halle: Niemeyer. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
 WEINIGER, F. Die Bibelrecepte de divinis scripturis u. die Itala des hl. Augustinus. Leipzig: Freytag. 1 M. 10 Pf.  
 ZIEHR, Th. Skizzen aus dem Leben der alten Kirche. Leipzig: Deichert. 4 M. 50 Pf.

## HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- BARRAL-MONTFERRAT, Marquis de. Dix ans de paix armée entre la France et l'Angleterre 1793-1795. T. I. Paris: Plon. 8 fr.  
 BLOCH, M. Der Vertrag nach mosaik-talmudischem Rechte. Leipzig: Fock. 8 M.  
 GARDINELLI, F. Le biblioteche in Italia all'epoca romana. Milan: Hoepli. 6 fr.  
 GOUTIN, E. Das Vergeltungsprinzip im biblischen u. talmudischen Strafrecht. Frankfurt-a.-M.: Kaufmann. 2 M.  
 HUNZA, E. Beiträge zur Geschichte des griechischen u. römischen Familienrechtes. II. Leipzig: Deichert. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
 LANGLOIS, Ch. V. et H. STEIN. Les Archives de l'histoire de France. Paris: Picard. 18 fr.  
 MENZEL, K. Wolfgang v. Zweibrücken, der Stammvater des bayerischen Königshauses (1526-1569). München: Beck. 13 M.  
 NICOLADONI, A. Johannes Bunderlin v. Linz u. die oberösterreichischen Täufergemeinden in den J. 1525-1531. Berlin: Gaertner. 8 M.  
 PASQUIER, Mémoires du Chancelier, p.p. le Duc d'Angoulême. Paris: Pion. 8 fr.  
 PERRICHETTI, N. Viaggio archeologico sulla Via Salaria. Roma: Loescher. 5 fr.  
 RUGGERO, E. de. L'Arbitrato Pubbico in relazione col Privato presso i Romani. Roma: Loescher. 10 fr.  
 WISDECKE, E. Denkwürdigkeiten zur Geschichte d. Zeitalters Kaiser Sigmunds. Zum 1. Male vollständig hrsg. v. W. Altmann. Berlin: Gaertner. 28 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE, ETC.

- BUMM, A. Experimentelle Untersuchungen üb. das Corpus trapezoides u. das Hörnerv der Katze. Wiesbaden: Bergmann. 10 M. 60 Pf.  
 THOMAS, J. Die Kegelschnitte in rein projectiver Behandlung. Halle: Nebert. 6 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- CORPUS inscriptionum etruscarum. Ed. C. Pauli. Primum segmentum. Leipzig: Barth. 10 M.  
 HASSE, E. Der Dual im Attischen. Mit v. Vorrede v. F. Blass. Hannover: Hahn. 1 M. 40 Pf.  
 ISBERG, J. Das Hippokrat-Glossar des Erotianos u. seine ursprüngliche Gestalt. Leipzig: Hirtzel. 2 M.  
 LUDWIG, A. Ueb. die neuesten Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Rigveda-Forschung. Prag: Rindler. 3 M. 20 Pf.  
 MAY, M. Beiträge zur Stammkunde der deutschen Sprache. Leipzig: F. W. v. Biedermann. 8 M.  
 SEEBERG, R. Der Apologet Aristides. Leipzig: Deichert. 2 M.  
 TILLY, L. Chronologie u. Topographie der griechischen Aussprache. Nach dem Zeugnisse der Inschriften. Leipzig: Friedrich. 2 M.  
 WENTZEL, H. De infinitivo apud Justinum usu. Berlin: Rieger. 1 M. 20 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE METHODS OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

Rostock: Oct. 26, 1893.

In der Nr. vom 21. Oct. hat Herr Prof. A. H. Sayce eine Stelle meines Buches "Einleitung in das Alte Testament, mit Einschluss der Apokryphen u. der Pseudepigraphen Alten Testaments" (Bonn, 1893) angegriffen. Die uns gemeinsame Liebe zur geschichtlichen Wahrheit zwingt mich, auch meinerseits zu dieser Sache das Wort zu ergreifen.

Als ich im Sommer 1892 den linguistischen Character des Hohenliedes untersuchte, kam auch ein Gewichtstück in Betracht, welches Herr Dr. Med. Chaplin in Samaria gekauft hat. Die Aufschrift dieses Gewichtes war in der ACADEMY (2 Aug. 1890) veröffentlicht worden. Um ein Urtheil fällen zu können, schrieb ich an Dr. Ad. Neubauer in Oxford, ob er mir nicht eine Nachbildung jenes Gewichtes verschaffen könne. Er rieth mir, dass ich mich an das Committee des deutschen Palästinavereins wenden sollte. Prof. Socin in Leipzig aber gab mir den Rath, bei Mr. George Armstrong, dem Secretär des Lond. Palestine Exploration Fund anzufragen.

Ich war so glücklich, die Antwort zu erhalten, dass er mir eine Nachbildung jenes Gewichtes liefern könne. Als ich dieselbe bekommen hatte, habe ich sie erst selbst untersucht. Dann habe ich sie an Hrn. Prof. Jul. Euting in Strassburg, den bekannten Erforscher der semitischen Inschriften, gesandt. Sein Urtheil habe ich wörtlich auf S. 425 meiner *Einleitung* abdrucken lassen. Das Wesentliche war, dass wir beide das Wort *shel*, "of" auf der Inschrift nicht finden konnten. Denn sie besteht auf beiden Seiten aus je sechs gleichen Schriftzeichen.

Ist dieses unser Verfahren gerecht beurtheilt durch Herrn Prof. Sayce?

(1) Er würdigt nicht den Umstand, dass eine Nachbildung, die ich aus dem Palestine Exploration Fund bekommen habe, mir als zuverlässig gelten durfte und musste. Denn wie konnten wir vermuthen, dass die Nachbildung wesentlich ungenau sei? Weshalb hätte der Palestine Exploration Fund eine Nachbildung, die nicht ein hinlänglich getreuer Reflex des Originals war, in seine Sammlungen aufnehmen können? Aber wir durften vermuthen, dass die Entzifferung der Aufschrift nicht gleich zuerst völlig gelungen sei. Denn dies ist schon öfter geschehen.

(2) Herr Prof. Sayce scheint noch nicht die wirkliche Beziehung des Originals und der Nachbildung festgestellt zu haben. Denn die Nachbildung zeigt auf jeder Seite des Gewichtes die gleichen Buchstaben, und zwar je sechs. Prof. Sayce schreibt:

"As it happens, the part of the weight where the word *shel* is engraved is somewhat worn, and the cast has consequently failed to reproduce all the lines of the letters."

Aber daraus, dass etwas abgebrochen ist, scheint sich nicht zu ergeben, dass die Nachbildung mehr Linien, als das Original, zeigt, und dass der Buchstabe *š* (*sh*) als zwei Buchstaben sich darstellt. Ausserdem muss auf der einen Seite gerade soviel abgebrochen sein, dass auf dieser Seite in Folge des Bruches genau dieselbe Buchstabengruppe entstand, welche auf der andern Seite ohne den Bruch zu sehen ist. Ich darf hoffen, dass ein englischer Gelehrter noch einmal das Original vergleicht und den Grad der Ungenauigkeit der Nachbildung feststellt.

(3) Herr Prof. Sayce setzt voraus, dass ich die Untersuchung jenes Gewichtes unternommen habe aus Liebe zur negativen Kritik. Ich appellire an die Gerechtigkeit der englischen Gelehrten. Meine Veröffentlichungen sind in England nicht unbekannt. Ich hege die Zuversicht, dass insbesondere auch meine *Einleitung* die Solidität meiner Untersuchungen documentiren wird. Ich bin mir bewusst, dass das gleiche feurige Interesse für die geschichtliche Wahrheit mich mit Hrn. Prof. Sayce verbindet.

PROF. ED. KÖNIG, D.D.

18 Anerley Park, S.E.: Oct. 31, 1893.

It was with some surprise that I read in the ACADEMY of October 21 the statement of Prof. Sayce, that the cast of the ancient Hebrew weight brought by me from Samaria, which has been circulated by the Palestine Exploration Fund, is "imperfectly executed." After very careful examination of the weight and the cast, both Mr. Armstrong, the assistant secretary of the Fund, and myself are of opinion that the cast accurately represents the inscription on the original. Of course, with such a small object and with some of the letters much worn, it may happen that not every specimen of the cast is equally perfect.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Fund, I am anxious that this question should be set at rest; and in the interests of learning it is most desirable that the true reading of the inscription should be determined.

I have sent the weight and cast to Prof. W. Robertson Smith, of Cambridge, to be examined and reported on by him. Should Prof. Driver, or any recognised authority, desire to see the original and compare it with the cast, I shall have great pleasure in endeavouring to arrange for their doing so.

THOMAS CHAPLIN, M.D.

## THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

Rochdale: Oct. 23, 1893.

Sir J. H. Ramsay, in the ACADEMY of October 7, raises an interesting question as to the extent of the battlefield at Shrewsbury, and he refuses to believe that "the bodies of the dead who fell in the battle covered a space of three miles." As the reviewer whose statement he here rebuts was quoting from my *History of Henry IV.*, perhaps I may be allowed a word of reply.

Of course, neither the reviewer nor I could be held to mean that three miles of country were covered thick with dead bodies. The statement is taken from a charter drawn up forty years after the battle, according to which the bodies of the slain "circa tria miliaria et ultra in eodem campo et circiter eundem campum jacent humata"; whence I think it may be fairly inferred that, in the course of the six or eight hours during which the battle raged, the horse, foot, and archers were at close quarters from time to time over a space of country fully three miles in length. And this is borne out by the variety of the local names, such as Harlescot, Berwick, Bullfield, Husseyfield, Hateleyfield, &c., which are used to designate the field of battle, to say nothing of the burial of Hotspur's body on the next day at Whitechurch, the reported capture of Douglas on Haughmond Hill, and the tradition that Glendower watched the battle from an oak at Shelton.

On the other hand, I find it impossible to agree with Sir J. Ramsay in his belief that "the probable battle-front was not three hundred yards wide, and that the manoeuvres must have been executed within an area of four or five acres of ground" (*Lancaster and York*, i. 64). To support his view he gives a diagram which represents the opposing forces in neat parallelograms, coloured blue and red respectively, Hotspur's front occupying a space about three times the length of the present church, and not getting nearly so far as the adjoining vicarage, the king's army in two blocks just outside the present church-yard, and four ponds between them. These ponds play an important part in Sir J. Ramsay's estimate of the strategy of the day, for he says (p. 62): "The king's own division did not get quickly into action, being cramped between the two ponds marked B and C on the maps." Last month I spent half a day on the battlefield and looked for the ponds, but they were not to be seen. I was told that when Sir J. Ramsay was there a good deal of rain had fallen and was lying about; when I was there it had dried up.

But perhaps Sir J. Ramsay's view as to the position of the forces is based on the supposition that the hummocks of earth on the south side of the churchyard are veritable earthworks thrown up by Hotspur and attacked by Henry IV. If this could be proved, they would indeed deserve the closest scrutiny on the part of all interested in mediaeval warfare. But there is no evidence that Percy threw up any entrenchments; and I can find no earlier trace of this belief than a surmise ventured in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1846 (i. 373), where a plan of the ground is given, but the writer only thinks that the "earthworks" may have been "the Hougoumont of the day" without putting both armies in apple-pie order inside them to fight each other in a paddock of

four or five acres. Eleven years later Brooke (*Visita to Fields of Battle*) drew a picture of the armies in parallel lines north and south of the "earthworks"; but his imagination allowed them a much longer front and a much wider interval than Sir J. Ramsay does, and Mr. W. G. D. Fletcher (*Battlefield Church*, p. 8) now hints that the earthworks may after all be only "old gravel pits." They are, I think, capable of a reasonable explanation. It is certain that large numbers of the dead were buried within this area, for masses of human bones have been actually cut through there. It is known that this parcel of ground (two acres in extent) was enclosed by a rectangular trench (*Monasticon*, vi. 1426), the direction of which can be still more or less distinctly traced. Half of this enclosed plot is occupied by the church and churchyard, the other half looks like a disused brickfield. This is what I believe it really is, and I understand that it was worked as recently as the building of the present vicarage.

J. HAMILTON WYLIE.

#### THE BATTLE OF "HASTINGS."

Oxford: Oct. 30, 1893.

In his amusing—though I fear somewhat one-sided—paper in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Frederic Harrison writes as follows:

"Has not this purism been a little overdone?" said the innocent freshman. 'I remember that Freeman once told us he could not bear to speak of the Battle of Hastings, lest someone should imagine that it began on the sea-shore.'"

It may interest Mr. Harrison to know that—thanks, in all probability, to the "seaside associations" of the name Hastings—a contemporary historian (writing about 1073 A.D.) not only located the great battle at Hastings itself, but actually transformed it from a land battle into a naval engagement: and this, too, though the compiler of the chronicle in question professes to have drawn his account of the struggle from men who had taken part in it.

"1066 A.D.

"Hac aestate Aquitani cum Anglis-Saxonibus navalis praelio pugnauerunt, eosque victos suo dominio subjugaverunt. Retulerunt ergo nobis qui eodem bello interfuerunt, duodecim millia hominum ex parte vincentium cecidisse."

I may add that, had space permitted it, this passage would have been quoted and discussed in my article in the *Contemporary Review* (written fifteen months ago), together with the whole question as to the name Senlac and many other topics. Here I may perhaps be permitted to state my own opinion that to speak of Senlac—in ordinary conversation or in ordinary writing—is a piece of pedantry: harmless, it is true, but still pedantry. Mr. Freeman justified his use of the word in his *Norman Conquest* on the plea that he found it convenient to speak of the "campaign of Hastings" as distinct from the "battle of Senlac." How far this is a valid plea I must leave others to determine; I will only add that, during all my childhood, I regarded the great battle as being fought quite close to Hastings, as I expect many other boys did besides myself.

It is something to have a name by which we can fix the precise site of a battle. What would not students of Merovingian history give to be able to fix the exact locality of Charles Martel's victory over the Saracens—a victory that now goes by the name of Tours or Poitiers, according to the fancy of the writer?

As to Senlac, if anyone is to bear the blame of introducing the word into English histories, it must be Lingard, not Mr. Freeman. As I have no intention of dealing with the matter anywhere else, I may be permitted to add that

it is very doubtful indeed whether "Senlac" is a French word. But the question is one for philologists rather than historians.

T. A. ARCHER.

P.S.—May I add one sentence. Mr. Harrison may, of course, know the present-day Oxford better than those who live there; but, so far as an outsider like myself can judge, the vice of specialism is the very last that can be charged against the history school there as a whole. If there is a fault more marked than another in the history lecturers at Oxford, I should say that it is the fault of trying to cover not too small, but too large a period.

T. A. A.

#### THE ETHICS AND ETIQUETTE OF REVIEWING.

London: Oct. 29, 1893.

In the interest of the D'Israeli of the future, you will allow me to say my last word on this subject, as Mr. Lang in his letter unconsciously minimises his own seeming offences and magnifies my real one. For the latter I have no excuse, no excuse but only one, as the ballads say, "Please, sir, the other boy began it," or, at least, I thought he did. As thus.

There was no need for Mr. Lang to avow his authorship of the *Daily News* article. No other pen but his has that combination of common sense and uncommon wit, mordant irony and unpedantic learning, club slang and poetic grace. When I read his first article in the *Daily News* I was fairly amazed. There was an animus in the tone for which nothing in our slight personal relations could account. It was not alone the reference to "Australian thieves"—that feathered the arrow and winged it home—but the persistent reference to "faking" barbed it. That could only mean, I thought, an imputation that I had changed the Scots tales in my book in order to disguise their origin, as Australian cattle thieves "fake" the brands of their stolen cattle so that they should not be traced. Mr. Lang even brought in a reference to a tale from my former volume so that he might introduce the refrain, "Nix my dolly, pals, fake away." Most witty, but most galling, if any imputation was implied.

It was this reference to "faking" that chiefly roused my indignation, and justly so, I still think. Looking back now, pacified by Mr. Lang's most handsome apologies, I can interpret the facts more leniently. There was an animus, but it was a patriotic, not a personal one—it was Mr. Lang's pride as Scot that was touched. Even that, however, was no excuse for suggesting the "faking" that was not, and I can only imagine that Mr. Lang was led away by his witty analogy of Australian cattle duffers. He had thrown the reins on the neck of his good steed Irony, and it carried him far out of Courtesy Road. I am sorry to have to insist on this, but it forms my excuse for my own wanderings from the same track. If I ever frame a sentence on the model, "Scots thieves do this, and Mr. Andrew Lang does that," he shall accuse me of double-dyed arson and triple burglary, and I will hold him guiltless. All I did was to suggest that he had had the bad taste to refer to his own books as superior to mine. That was one of the points in the etiquette of reviewing to which the title of my letter referred.

I had more apparent warrant for this idea than Mr. Lang quite sees. There was not alone the preference expressed for tales with "subterranean passages, fairy gold, seven-headed dragons, sleeping beauties, strange enchanters, ogres, fairy godmothers, magic trees and wells, and valiant, handsome princes." These occur in their *ensemble* only among the courtly French school of Mme. D'Aulnoy and the rest, so fully represented in Mr. Lang's

charming volumes; the fairy godmother, in particular, is quite a monopoly of this school. But this was not all. For more romantic tales than those contained in my volume he recommended his *Daily News* readers to go abroad. This he now interprets by referring to South Africa, India, Arabia, Egypt, and so forth, in Mr. Lang's well-known encyclopaedic manner. But in his article he was much more explicit in his itinerary; he went on by inviting his readers to go "to Scandinavia and Sir George Dasent, to France and Perrault, to Russia and Ralston, to Germany and Grimm, nay, to Scotland and Scott [for fairy tales?] and Chambers, or to Ireland and Mr. Yeats." Now, as Mr. Lang's fairy books contain selections from Perrault and Ralston, from Grimm and Chambers, and if not from Sir George Dasent, from Asbjørnsen, Sir George's original, this looked exceedingly like a suggestion for a personally conducted tour. Here, again, I accept most willingly Mr. Lang's disclaimer; he was probably thinking of the principle on which his books were compiled, rather than of the books themselves. But he will now perhaps as willingly pardon my having taken the less favourable alternative when smarting with resentment at what I took to be a studied insult.

He will pardon me the more willingly, I hope, as under a similar mistaken idea he has himself taken the less generous interpretation of my suggestion with regard to this part of his article. I spoke of his recommending his own books; he interprets this as recommending the sale of them. Such an idea never entered my mind, and Mr. Lang is going far beyond any text I gave him in attributing it to me. Authors who take a pride in their work are generally of opinion that their books are better than the other fellows' who write in the same line. As a general rule this is an amiable delusion, and it is both more politic and in better taste not to draw comparisons. But if one commits that *bêtise*, one is not, therefore, necessarily thinking of the bawbees, I trust. There is such a thing as professional jealousy, and I own frankly that, with my fancied impression of a personal animus in Mr. Lang's article, I read this into it. I was thinking of him as a new Atticus, not as a re-incarnation of Codlin. Both ideas are, of course, equally absurd, I can see now, but there is nothing in the former actually "dishonourable"—a strong word to use—either to Mr. Lang or to myself. His whole letter is written in a wounded tone owing to this misunderstanding; and I readily pardon him the use of the epithet, as he will now be able to understand how one can be goaded into the use of a discourteous expression or suggestion under a fancied sense of wrong.

There are many other controversial points in his letter which I can dismiss more briefly. I do not know what M. Bédier is doing *dans cette galère*: I am to deal with him in another and, as I think, more appropriate place. I will only say here that the inconsistencies Mr. Lang thinks he finds in my reference to M. Bédier's relations to him are really due to inconsistencies in M. Bédier's rather pretentious volume. Further, I still think the fact that Mr. Lang contributed a selection of Scots ballads to a work entitled "English Poets," since he was aware of, though not responsible for the title, a fair defence *ad hominem* for my inserting a dozen Scots folk-tales among six times that number of "English Fairy Tales." If an ardent Scot like Mr. Lang could submit to such a nomenclature, I, who approach this "ancient feud" from far off Australia, might have been less roughly handled for a similar, if not the same, offence.

As to the main question, I remain of opinion, both as a matter of linguistics and of folk-lore, that Lowland Scots folk-tales are practically



"English Fairy Tales" even though they have retained more completely the more romantic ones, like "Childe Rowland" and the "Black Bull o' Norrway," were certainly once English. There are two folk-lore areas in these islands within which the lore and legends are in the main identical. There is the Celtic region—Ireland and Gaelic Scotland; and the other is the English region running up to the Highland line. I have treated these separately, and finding that the Lowland Scots have far more in common with English than with Celtic folk-tales, I included them in my "English" rather than in my Celtic volume. They are neither numerous enough nor independent enough to be treated by themselves.

Finally, I am met by Mr. Lang's threat never to review my volumes more. Mine will be the loss, for I get more of edification, even though it be accompanied by castigation, from Mr. Lang's reviews than from those of anyone else. I have got to regard him as a sort of inspired proof-reader, who always improves my second editions, when I have them, by numerous corrections of detail. But his corrections are so confoundedly just and so scathingly witty, while the impression they leave is, as I think, so abominably unjust by their want of proportion between the few words of general and external praise, and the huge remainder of specific fault-finding, that I know nothing more damaging, and at the same time irritating, than to be reviewed by Mr. Andrew Lang. He is unconscious, I fancy, what a keen edge his irony bears, and how deeply it can wound. Still, I trust he will reconsider his decision, if only to show that, after this perfectly frank *exposé des motifs* on my part, he bears no ill-will for an uncourteous suggestion provoked by a fancied feeling of insulted honour. In return, I will promise not to be so hasty henceforth in imagining any lack of generosity in the foremost figure among contemporary "English" men of letters.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

#### DEFECTIVE PRINTING.

Bardwell Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds: Oct. 28, 1893.

Can any of your readers who have had experience in the editing of books, suggest any plan for guarding against the introduction of mistakes at the last moment by the printers?

In my edition of the *Leofric Missal*, p. xxxiii., l. 6, the word "Paris," which was correct in the proof-sheets, appeared as "aris"; and in a similar way in my more recent edition of the *Antiphony of Bangor*, the word "insignis" on fol. 15r, l. 23, appears as "insigni," and, on p. xvi., "sometimes" as "ometimes." For the former I have been, and for the latter no doubt I shall be, taken to task by reviewers. One generally has defects enough of one's own to answer for, without wishing to have the number added to in a way over which there seems to be no control. Such faults appear to occur always at the beginning or end of lines.

F. E. WARREN.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 5, 4 p.m. Sunday Lecture: "Woman, her Past and Present Position in India," by Mr. R. W. Frazer.

4 p.m. South Place Institute: "Engineering, Probable Future," by Mr. J. Swift.  
7 p.m. Ethical: "Pantheism and Worship," by Mr. J. Ellis McTaggart.

MONDAY, Nov. 6, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Surface Forms of the Living Model—The Upper Extremity," II., by Prof. W. Anderson.

8 p.m. Aristotelian: "The Conception of Infinity," by Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson.

8.15 p.m. Carlyle Society: "John Lilburn," by Mr. H. Halliday Sparling.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 6 p.m. London Institution: "The Principles of Commercial Geography applied to the British Empire," VI., by Dr. H. E. Mill.

8 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "Where was Tarshish?" by Mr. P. le Page Renouf; "The Discoveries of the American Expedition at Niffer," by Mr. T. G. Pinches.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "A Nothosaurian Fossil Reptile from the Trias of Lombardy," by Mr. G. A. Boulenger; "Reptiles and Batrachians transmitted by Mr. H. H. Johnston from British Central Africa," by Dr. A. Günther; "A Collection of Land and Freshwater Shells transmitted by Mr. H. H. Johnston from British Central Africa," by Mr. Edgar A. Smith; "Two Collections of Lepidoptera transmitted by Mr. H. H. Johnston from British Central Africa," by Dr. Arthur G. Butler.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 8 p.m. Geological: "The Geology of Bathurst, New South Wales," by Mr. W. J. Clunies Ross; "The Geology of Matto Grosso (Brazil)," by Dr. J. W. Evans; "The Occurrence of Mammoth Remains in the Yukon District of Canada and in Alaska," by Dr. George M. Dawson.

8 p.m. Irish Literary Society: "Celtic Words in English," by Miss Elsa d'Esterre Keeling.  
THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Surface Forms of the Living Model—The Lower Extremity," I., by Prof. W. Anderson.

8 p.m. Mathematical: Annual General Meeting—Election of Council; "Mechanical Solution of an old Geometrical Problem," by Prof. L. J. Rogers; "The Stability of certain Vortex Motions," by Mr. A. E. H. Love; "Cyclotomic Quartics," by Prof. G. B. Mathews; "The Application of Elliptic Functions to the Curve of Intersection of Two Quadrics," by Mr. J. E. Campbell.

8 p.m. Electrical Engineers: "The Electrical Distribution of Power," by Prof. G. Forbes.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10, 6 p.m. Physical: "The Separation of Three Liquids by Fractional Distillation," by Prof. S. Young, Prof. Barrett, and Mr. Thomas; "The Critical Constants of Various Ethers," by Prof. S. Young; "An Instrument for Drawing Conic Sections," by Mr. J. Gillett.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 8.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

## SCIENCE.

### MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

*The American Journal of Mathematics*. Vol. XV. Nos. 2, 3. (Baltimore.) In No. 2, a paper, entitled "Hyperelliptische Schnittsysteme und Zusammenordnung der algebraischen und transcendenten Thetacharacteristiken," by H. D. Thompson, is illustrated with numerous well-drawn figures, and has an index to its contents. "The Determination of Groups whose Order is a Power of a Prime," by J. W. A. Young, and "Groups whose Orders are Products of Three Prime Factors," by F. N. Cole and J. W. Glover, are interesting arithmetical memoirs, following on the lines of those by Cayley (*American Journal*, vols. i. and xi.) and Kempe (*Philosophical Transactions*, vol. clxxvii). "The Projection of Four-fold figures upon a Three-flat," by T. Proctor Hall, treats of  $n$ -fold space, and gives a table of regular figures in such space, with an account of several projections. A note on a geometrical theorem, by C. N. Little, gives a theorem on the Pascal line and Brianchon point of a particular 6-gon. In No. 3 Miss Scott follows the paper given above with a memoir on the nature and effect of singularities of plane algebraic curves, which contains an application of her method (vol. xiv.) to the enumeration of the double lines involved in the singularity previously discussed. "The Elliptic Irregularities in the Lunar Theory," by E. W. Brown; "The Transformation of Linear Differential Equations of the Second Order with Linear Coefficients," by Oskar Bolza; "Certain Properties of Symmetric, Skew-symmetric and Orthogonal Matrices," by W. H. Metzler—in which results arrived at by Taber and Buchheim are proved by a different method; and "A Deduction and Demonstration of Taylor's Formula," by W. H. Echols, complete the number.

*A Short Course in the Theory of Determinants*. By L. G. Weld. (Macmillans.) This is a concise and, at the same time, adequate introduction to the subject, which can be read with interest and advantage by a student who has little more than an accurate acquaintance with the elementary principles of Algebra. Prof. Weld writes:

"The earlier the student is made familiar with the notation and methods of Determinants, the earlier will he be prepared to appreciate the wonderful

symmetry and generality so characteristic of the various modern developments in mathematic."

The greater portion of the work is taken up with the discussion and illustration of the fundamental properties of the general forms. In chapters 4, 5, 6, our author treats of determinant minors, gives applications to elementary algebra, and illustrates the multiplication of determinants and reciprocal determinants. Chapter 7 discusses special forms as symmetrical and skew determinants, Pfaffians, alternants, and continuants. The last two chapters, upon Jacobians, Hessians, and Wronskians, and on Linear Transformations, require a fair knowledge of the Calculus. Prof. Weld writes clearly, and presents his reasonings in an attractive form. The examples are sufficient in number and, in the majority of cases, within the reach of junior students. The arrangement of the text is all that could be desired.

*Enunciations in Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Trigonometry*. With a few Examples and Notes. By P. A. Thomas. (Macmillans.) Our first feeling was to toss this little book on one side, but on a careful perusal of it we can cordially recommend it as well adapted to the end the author has set before him. Beginners, and even more advanced pupils, will find it useful for purposes of revision, and teachers can employ it for setting bookwork. There is no rivalry between it and the ordinary textbooks. There are a few slips in the printing. On page 19, ex. 10, the answer should be 44, 14. On pages 24, 57, 58, 64, 66, 70, 77 (2), are slight clerical errors. On p. 47 (8), "in the same plane" might be added, and §45 (iv.) needs the correction of "equal" to "unequal."

*Key and Companion to Higher Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration*. By P. Goyen. (Macmillans.) We had nothing but good to say of the work to which the present is the *Key and Companion*; and this is an admirable complement for making a careful student quite familiar with the branches of mathematics discussed in the two works. The more elementary and mechanical examples are lightly passed over, and thus space is secured for teaching in some detail the more important ones. It is almost possible to use the *Key* without the text-book, so carefully are the solutions worked out. In the case of a large number of the questions, more than one solution is given, and there is, besides, a store of other useful matter.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE TE TABLET.

Barton-on-Humber: Oct. 6, 1893.

Mr. Pinches has called my attention to a very interesting tablet in the British Museum (No. 85-4-30, 15), written in the Babylonian cuneiform script, and giving the twelve months and a leading star or constellation connected with each. I am not aware that it has yet been published, and Mr. Pinches dates it "about 500 B.C.," adding that of course it may be a copy of an earlier tablet. This I do not doubt, as it is quite certain that no one in the reign of Darius I. invented a scheme of constellations. The tablet is thus unaffected by Greek influence; and therefore we see that the division of the ecliptic into twelve zodiacal parts was a genuine Euphratean product, and that the view of my late friend, George Bertin, that "the Babylonians never made use of a zodiac of twelve signs," and that "the zodiac of twelve signs . . . was introduced into Babylonia only during the Greek period [ACADEMY, January 22, 1887] by Seleucidian astronomers," must, as I ventured at the time to contend (*ibid.* January 29, 1887), be rejected. A divi-

tion by twelve was thoroughly Babylonian (cf. *Herodotus*, ii. 109).

I call this the Te Tablet, because in each case, instead of either of the ordinary forms for *kakkab* ("star," "constellation"), the form *te*, an abbreviation of the Assyrian *temennu*, a word derived from the Akkadian *dimmena*, and meaning primarily "foundation-stone," and here "principal point" (i.e., chief star or sign) is used. As might be expected, the interpretation of several of the names is somewhat doubtful. The Sumero-Akkadian words are in Roman characters. The tablet reads as follows:

MOUTH.	STAR OR CONSTELLATION.	MEANING OF NAME.
1. <i>Nis'annu</i> (Nisan)	KU-E	"The Sitter" ( <i>Aries couchant</i> )

Mr. Pinches, from whom here I differ with much diffidence, reads *Agaru* ("The Workman"); but I think "Sitter" is the primary and the appropriate meaning (Akkadian *ku* = Assyrian *usibu* "to sit down," *subtu* "seat"), the reference being to the immemorial position of the Ram, "along the circle stretched at length" (Aratos, *Phainomena*, 516); and I retain the Akkadian form because, under the abbreviation *ku*, it obtained as the ordinary astronomical name of the Ram in the Seleucid period, which thus, it appears, was not, as is supposed by Epping, Strassmaier, and Jensen (vide *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, December, 1892, p. 223), an abbreviation of *kusarikku*, whatever this latter name may really mean, whether "eines der Tiere der Tiāmat," "ram," or something else. We thus observe continuity of name-usage in the pre-Hellenic and Hellenic periods of Babylonian astronomy.

2. <i>Airu</i> (Iyyar)	<i>Temennu</i> and <i>Alpu same</i>	"The Foundation" ( <i>Alcyon</i> ) and "The Bull of Heaven" ( <i>Taurus</i> )
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In Tablets Sp. 128 and 129, dated respectively 111 and 123 B.C., and translated by Epping and Strassmaier (*Astronomisches aus Babylon*), the form *Te-te* occurs in connexion with this month and sign; and, as I conjectured (*Remarks on the Euphratean Astronomical Names of the Signs of the Zodiac*, March, 1891), and, as now actually appears from this tablet, "the doubled form *te-te* shows that two constellations, originally distinct, are included in the Bull."

3. <i>Sivannu</i> (Sivan)	Ri'u-but-same and <i>HASTAUBAALGAL</i>	"The Shepherd of the flocks of Heaven" ( <i>Arcturus</i> ) and "The Great Twins" ( <i>Castor and Pollux</i> )
4. <i>Danu</i> (Tammuz)	ALLAD	"The Hero" ( <i>Alphard</i> )

There is no bright star in Cancer, so a neighbouring star is associated with the constellation. *Allab* (cf. the Turko-Tatar *ulup* "hero"), otherwise *Allul*, appears to me to be a Hydra, *Alphard* ("The Solitary").

5. <i>Abu</i> (Ab)	<i>Arā rain</i>	"The Lion" (in Ak. lit. "Great-dog," <i>Leo</i> )
6. <i>Uluu</i> (Elul)	AB-NAM	"The Proclaimer of rain" ( <i>Virgo</i> )

Mr. Pinches reads "the Watering-channel," and I can illustrate this peculiar appellation of *Virgo* as follows: "Fīrūzābādī, in the Kāmūs, mentions another name for *Simāk* [= *Spica*] and *Al Auwa* [= the thirteenth moon-station, 8, 9, 7, 8, and *Virginia*], *Al-anharān*, the two rivers, on account of their rising being accompanied by rains" (Smyth, *Cycle of Celestial Objects*, ii. 296). An interesting question here arises, whether the name *Al-anharān* was the result of independent observation, or had a Euphratean origin.

7. <i>Tasritu</i> (Tisri)	<i>Ziba-(lacuna)</i>	"The Claws" (according to Jensen and others, who connect <i>Zibanitu</i> with the Arabic <i>El-zubān</i> , "and <i>β Librae</i> ")
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8. <i>Arakh-Samna</i> <i>Agrabu</i> (Marchesvan)		"The Scorpion" ( <i>Scorpio</i> )
9. <i>Kizallu</i> (Kisleu)	PAPILSAB	"Winged-fire-head" (= the upper part of <i>Sagittarius</i> )

The epithet is primarily solar, *Sagittarius* being a solar reduplication. Hommel places *Papilsak* between  $\theta$  Ophiuchi and  $\tau$  Sagittarii (*Die Astronomie der alten Chaldäer*, iii. 12). The Archer is winged on the monuments (vide Robert Brown, Jun., *The Heavenly Display*, fig. xxv.). The constellation as a whole was called *Udgudua* ("Smiting-sun-face," vide Robert Brown, Jun., "Euphratean Stellar Researches," Part ii., in *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, May, 1893, p. 332; and the "hand" and "foot" of the *Udgudua* are alluded to in *W. A. I.* iii. lvii. col. 1, a further and conclusive proof that the Archer-centaur (of whom *Centaurus* is a further reduplication) is referred to.

10. <i>Dhabitu</i> (Tebet)	MUSA-XA (As. <i>Ennu</i> "Goat")	"The Goat-fish" ( <i>Capricorn</i> )
11. <i>Sabadhu</i> (Sebat)	GU-LA	"The Urn" (of <i>Aquarius</i> )

*Gula*, also the name of a goddess, means "great," and *Te gula* would mean "Great-star"; but that, I think, is not the meaning here. We should read *Gu-la*, *la* being the phonetic prolongation, and *Gu* the amphora of *Aquarius*; as Prof. Lacouperie, in a comparison between Sumero-Akkadian and ancient Chinese zodiacal names, writes, "Sumerian—a dripping vase = GU, ancient Chinese *yu*, a vase full" (*ACADEMY*, October 11, 1890, p. 322). But a still nearer allied form is to be found in the *Yenisei kī* "a vessel"; and probably other allied forms are the Turkic *qu-b*, *Tehagatai ka-b*, *Kottic ha-m*, and possibly the Assyrian *ka* and Hebrew *ka-d*, all meaning a "pitcher" or "jar." There is, moreover, no "great star" in the constellation. So, in the Seleucid zodiacal list (ap. Epping and Strassmaier) we have "GU, amphora."

12. <i>Addaru</i> (Adar)	DILGAM and DUBKI (?)	"The Messenger of light" ( <i>Capella</i> ) and "The Knot" ( <i>Okda</i> )
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The second name is mutilated, but I read it *Dur-ki* "cord-place." The Akkadian *dur* = Assyrian *rik-su* "cord," "fetter," and the *Dur-Nuni* ("Cord of the Fishes") is "the tail-connecting link of Aratos (*Phainomena*, 245), *Okda* ("The Knot"), called *Nodus* in Cicero's Aratos, a *Piscium*, whose name also appears in a corrupt Arabic form as *Rischa* (= Assyrian *riksu*). It is a third magnitude star, but is styled by Aratos "both beautiful and large," and may possibly have varied in degree of brightness.

The Seleucid "Sternbilder der Ekliptik" are given by Epping and Strassmaier as *Ku* (*sarikku*), *Te* (*mennu*), *Māsu*, *Pulukku* (vide Robert Brown, Jun., in *ACADEMY*, December 6, 1890, p. 532. I have recently discovered the original Akkadian name of "crab" and of the sign Cancer), *Arū*, *Serū*, *Zibānitu*, or *Nūru*, *Agrabu*, *Pa* (i.e., *Pa-pilsak*), *Enzu*, *Gu*, and *Zib* or *Nānu*. Of these twelve names nine—*Ku*, *Te*, *Mas(u)*, *Arū*, *Ziba(nitu)*, *Agrabu*, *Pa(pilsak)*, *Enzu*, and *Gu(la)*—are found on this tablet. Of the remaining three, *Pulukku* ("Division") is not strictly a sign-name at all, and *Serū* (otherwise *Siru*) appears to be somewhat doubtful, as is the last star-name on the Te Tablet. Clearly, then, neither these names, nor the zodiacal division into twelve parts, were inventions of the Seleucid or Arsakid eras.

ROBERT BROWN, JUN.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE meetings of the new session of the Royal Geographical Society begin on Monday, November 13, when the new president, Mr. Clements R. Markham, will give an address on "Geographical Desiderata." At the second

meeting, on November 27, Dr. John Murray, of the *Challenger*, will give an address, in which he will review the whole subject of Antarctic exploration. At an early meeting Dr. J. W. Gregory, who has just returned from Africa, will give an account of his remarkable journey to Mount Kenia. Other papers which may be expected during the coming session are on "The Ups and Downs of the Earth's Surface," by Prof. Lapworth; the "Geographical Evolution of India," by Mr. R. D. Oldham; "Journeys in the Interior of Sierra Leone," by Mr. T. J. Aldridge; "Journeys on the Upper Mekong," by Mr. H. Warrington Smyth; "A Scientific Journey in Iceland," by Mr. K. Grossman; "Surveys and Research in Montenegro," by Mr. W. H. Cozens-Hardy; "Unexplored England—a Survey of the English Lakes," by Dr. H. R. Mill.

PROF. BONNEY's new work, *The Story of Our Planet*, will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. on November 25, and will be issued simultaneously in New York.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MESSRS. LUZAC will shortly publish, for Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, colotype reproductions of two ancient Arabic papyri in the Bodleian Library, with attempts at decipherment and translation. The edition will be limited to fifty copies.

We hear that a reprint of the oldest book in Spanish Basque, in the Biscayan dialect—the *Catechism* of Martin Ochoa de Capanaga (Bilbao, 1656), No. 24 in Prof. Vinson's Bibliography—will be published about Christmas at the ancient city of Vizeu, in Portugal, where Viriathus, the national hero of the Lusitani, is supposed to be buried.

THE fiftieth session of the Philological Society opened on Friday of this week, at University College, Gower-street, when Mr. I. Gollancz was to discuss "The First Riddle in the Exeter Book" and "Puzzling Words in the Alliterative Poems." For the December meeting, the Bishop of Bath and Wells has promised "Miscellaneous Hebrew Etymologies," and Prof. Skeat a paper on "The Use of the Kentish Dialect by Chaucer." Besides two Dictionary evenings, when Dr. J. A. H. Murray and Mr. Henry Bradley will report on the progress of their work, the following papers are also promised: "The Accentual Element in Early Latin Verse, with a New Theory of the Saturnian Metre," by Mr. W. M. Lindsay; "The Deponent Verb in Old Irish," by Prof. J. Strahan; and "The Evolution of Gaelic Grammar," by Dr. Hugh C. Gillies. The president for the year is Prof. A. S. Napier, of Oxford.

#### FINE ART.

*The Chronology of Mediaeval and Renaissance Architecture*. By J. Tavenor Perry. (John Murray.)

THIS is, in fact, a date-book of architectural events, covering the vast period which separates the foundation of the original Basilica of St. Peter from the consecration of the present church. The idea, if not new, is certainly a happy one; and this is the first time that it has been attempted on any scale, however remotely, approaching completeness. Though we cannot regard the present volume as more than a first sketch or outline, as such it is excellent; and when it has gone through a few editions, it promises to be a valuable, as it undoubtedly is a convenient, work.



The thirteen centuries to which Mr. Perry's labours are limited constitute the period of the greatest architectural activity the world has ever seen, embracing, as they do, the whole history of the great Gothic schools (using Gothic in its widest sense) from their rise upon the ruins of Imperial Rome to their submergence beneath the classical Renaissance. Moreover, as Mr. Perry points out:

"With the founding of the first Basilica of St. Peter by Constantine begins that introduction of new arrangements into the buildings necessitated by the altered conditions of worship which gradually caused the abandonment of classic uses, and led on to the development of the new schools of Romanesque, Byzantine, and Gothic architecture; while the consecration by Pope Urban the Eighth of the new Basilica in 1626 marks the close of the brilliant epoch, after which architecture ceased to be a living progressive art, and began only to copy forms of other periods and varying schools as the fashion of the period or as the wealth or taste of a patron might dictate."

He would, indeed, be an exigent critic who should scold Mr. Perry for having selected a too limited horizon; for throughout this immense and crowded period he has dealt with the whole of Christian architecture. He has, indeed, done more, and has surveyed mankind, if not exactly from China to Peru, at least from India to Spain and from Finland to Egypt, including in his survey the work of Mahometan sultans and khalfis as well as that of Christian kings and bishops.

Of course, the vastness of the area surveyed has made a certain eclecticism unavoidable; but we own that at times we are puzzled to discover what has guided the author's choice. Why for instance should he omit all mention of the Baptistery at Ravenna, built by St. Neo in 451, or of the Arian Cathedral (S. Martino in aureo caelo) while he dates for us the tomb of Galla Placidia and S. Apollinare in Classe. Why, again, at Lincoln, should he give St. Mary le Wigford as built in 1228, omitting all mention of the tower, a century and a half earlier, and of the rebuilding in 1260, when the window with the mullions crossing in the head (like the three clerestory windows at Wells) was inserted. The frequent falls of the Norman cathedral towers are most suggestive facts in the history of architecture, and Mr. Perry duly records the dates of most of them; but for some occult reason he is silent as to the fall of that of Winchester, a misfortune for which the wicked bones of the Red King were made responsible, though, as William of Malmesbury puts it, the building might have fallen from imperfect construction, even though he had never been buried there. Of course there must be many dates that are only approximations and some that are doubtful, for even carved inscriptions are not infallible; but to state on the same page that Theodoric's tomb (built by the Ostrogoth in his lifetime) was erected in 490, and that the dome of S. Maria in Rotondo was built in 530, is to combine the element of confusion with that of doubt; for S. Maria in Rotondo is only the later name of the tomb, and the dome in question was a single block of Istrian granite.

Occasionally, too, we come on a date that is manifestly wrong, and in such cases it will generally be found that Mr. Perry has gone to an untrustworthy authority. Unfortunately the first entry in the list is of this character. It runs thus, under head of 306 A.D.: "Rome. Constantine begins to erect the Basilica of St. Peter." Now it is certain that, if the Basilica was erected by Constantine at all, it could not have been in the year 306, nor, indeed, before 312—at the earliest. In 306, when his father died at York, Constantine was proclaimed Augustus by the soldiery, but he did not find himself in Rome until six years later. During the interval, though favouring the Christians in the western province (which he ruled from Treves), he was officially a pagan, and in Italy the penal laws against the Christians were not mitigated until 311. In 312 he won his great victory over Maxentius before the Milvian Bridge, and this is the date usually assigned to the incident of the Labarum and the so-called Conversion. Various acts of liberality to the Christians in Rome are recorded as of this period, though, if we are to accept the theory of the personal co-operation of the emperor, the date should probably be deferred for another twelve years. Mr. Perry has, he tells us, taken the date from Mr. Augustus Hare, who certainly states that in 306 Constantine yielded to the request of Pope Sylvester and began to erect a basilica—a double blunder, as Sylvester did not become pope until 314.

The table of architectural events is prefaced by a synopsis designed to show how various styles developed at unequal rates of speed in various countries. This, too, is an excellent idea, but the execution is too jejune to be of much practical utility. Such a heading as "1225-1400. The completed Gothic style prevails generally throughout Western Europe" leaves a good deal to be desired in the way of analytical clearness.

To make the book of real value there must be a revision of authorities, and considerable additions, including the insertion of a general index; but even as it stands, it contains much information conveniently arranged, and forms an excellent foundation on which Mr. Perry, whose industry deserves all recognition, seems competent to build. It is ornamented with a series of plates from his own sketches, as "examples of the manner in which the recorded dates of buildings have been preserved." The most important of these is the Savelli tomb in the Ara Coeli church at Rome, an ancient sarcophagus with an early renaissance canopy; while perhaps the most curious is the capital in the chancel of old St. Luke's, Chelsea, attributed to some assistant of Torrigiano.

REGINALD HUGHES.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COINAGE OF THEMISTOCLES.

All Souls College, Oxford: Oct. 23, 1893.

I must apologise to Mr. Head for my misconception, and am very glad to learn that a plated specimen of the coin exists in the British Museum. I had not fully grasped the

meaning of Mr. Head's words on p. xlv.—"The Didrachm weighs 132 grains (Waddington *Mélanges* i. 2). The specimen described in the present volume is plated, and consequently only weighs 90 (p. 158, 1)." Mr. Head does not directly state that the "specimen here described" was in the British Museum. There is no picture of it in the plates of illustrations, and in the description on p. 158 there is given below a cross reference to Mr. Waddington's coin, which again misled me. I much regret my slip, and trust the Museum authorities will pardon it. C. OMAN.

# NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE seventy-eighth exhibition of pictures by artists of the early English school (including Constable's famous painting of "Hampstead Heath") will open next week, at the French Gallery, Pall Mall. Mr. Arthur Lucas will also have on view, in New Bond-street, an oil-painting, by Mr. Francis S. Walker, of Shakspeare's house and garden, Stratford-upon-Avon, of which the artist has himself etched a plate.

MESSRS. SEELEY & Co. will publish in the course of the present month a book, by Mr. Claude Phillips, on *Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Royal Academy*, illustrated with nine copper-plates.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS has had printed at his own press a booklet, containing the lecture on "Gothic Architecture" which he delivered at the New Gallery in 1889, during the exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society. As examples of the Kelmscott Press are not so very common, it may be useful to add that this may be obtained for half-a-crown from Mr. H. Halliday-Sparling, 8, Hammersmith terrace.

THE *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft* has sustained a great loss by the sudden death of Prof. Dr. Hubert Janitschek, who has edited its sixteen volumes. The two next parts will be devoted to an index of the whole work. This periodical contains so many admirably thorough investigations of problems connected with art-history of all epochs, and reflects so well the contemporary stages of advance in study, that the promised index cannot but be of great value to students.

# MUSIC.

## RECENT CONCERTS.

M. PADEREWSKI'S Pianoforte Recitals are few and far between, and it was, therefore, not surprising to find St. James's Hall packed on Tuesday afternoon. The popularity which the Polish pianist has achieved here within a few seasons is astonishing; his great predecessor Rubinstein rose gradually to eminence. The programme on Tuesday was one of considerable interest. It opened with Bach's Chromatic Fantasia, and this was followed by two Sonatas not often heard. Beethoven's Sonata in D minor (Op. 31, No. 2) is one of his most characteristic works, in which the master completely triumphed over form. In an earlier Sonata, the so-called "Moonlight," and again in a later, the "Appassionata," he obtained, as here, wonderful variety of mood, and yet perfect unity. One does not think of these Sonatas as in three movements, but as various expressions of one mood. M. Paderewski's reading lacked neither feeling nor character. At times, indeed, in the recitatives of the Allegro and the theme of the Largo, the interpreter infused too much sentiment; but any minor point to which one could take exception was atoned for by the sincerity of the reading. The Allegretto was perfect: tender, yet not sentimental; quiet, yet

full of latent power. The next piece, Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor (Op. 11), is a work of very different stamp. Its technical difficulties are extremely great, and throughout one can feel that Schumann was hampered by form. There are faults of structure and development in it, and the movements are not well balanced. But the work is full of life, passion and poetry; and if one cannot forget the faults, one is quite disposed to forgive them. As compared with Mme. Schumann, M. Paderewski's rendering was somewhat too impulsive, but it was certainly striking. The pianist was very successful with the Chopin pieces. The Ballade in F was magnificently played, and so too was the fine Polonaise in F sharp minor, except for a little hardness of tone in some of the forte passages. The wild Prelude in D minor was not quite suitable after the boisterous Etude in A minor from the second set. The pianist

played some variations from his own pen on "Home sweet home." They are clever, and were brilliantly performed; but if that old melody must be varied, we should like it done in a different spirit. The bravura element was too prominent, and, at times, a flippancy became manifest, which ill-assorted with the gentle theme. The programme concluded with show pieces by Rubinstein and Liszt.

The Popular Concert last Saturday week opened with Brahms's fine pianoforte Quartet in G minor (Op. 25). The performance by Mr. L. Borwick, Mlle. Wietrowetz and MM. Gibson and Whitehouse deserves high praise; they were evidently all in full sympathy with their task: the Finale was given with wonderful spirit. Mr. Borwick played as solo Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor (Op. 35), and, we believe, for the first time. There was much to praise in his rendering: the brilliancy of the Scherzo and delicacy

of the Trio, the beauty of tone in the March proper, and the clean and crisp technique of the *bizarre* Finale. And yet there were drawbacks. The opening movement was petulant rather than truly passionate; the Trio of the March was affected, and the Finale given too much in the style of a brilliant toccata. Mr. Borwick is talented and intelligent, and we feel sure that each time he plays this work he will enter more fully into the spirit of the music. A word must be said respecting his solo on the following Monday. Many and just complaints have been made about the pianoforte solos selected at these concerts. Sometimes they are of too light a character, and occasionally unsuitable, especially in the case of transcriptions of Bach's organ works. Mr. Borwick selected Bach's noble "Suite Anglaise" in G minor, and thus called attention to music which all pianists worthy of the name should be proud to play. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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